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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Paris via Berlin!

THE CITY INVESTED

From Versailles to Vincennes!

THE RECENT FIGHTING!

An Outwork Captured!

A SEVERE BATTLE

On Orleans Railway!

PRUSSIANS BADLY ROUTED!

Toul Fortress Surrenders!

THE SITUATION AT STRASBURG!

Peace Negotiations!

FAVRE AND BISMARCK!

Germany's Sine Qua Non!

OCCUPATION OF ROME

By Italian Troops!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM PRUSSIA.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

PARIS COMPLETELY INVESTED—CAPTURE OF AN OUTWORK.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Crown Prince informed the Queen yesterday by telegraph, from Versailles, of the investment of Paris from Versailles to Vincennes. The French troops have been driven back. The capture of an outwork with seven cannon was executed without loss.

THE FORTRESS OF TOUL SURRENDERS.

BERLIN, September 20—*Midnight.*—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces surrounding the city of Toul began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued during the night and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned by the well directed artillery fire of the Prussians. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with the greatest vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer to capitulate was promptly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALSACE.

CARLSRUHE, September 21.—The newly appointed Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following declarations are made: This State will not interfere with the Church or Ecclesiastics. Preaching, speaking or acting against the authorities will be punished by military law. The Government will only take cognizance of infractions of its authority by indiscretions on the part of the clergy.

THE PAPAL DECREES.

The Government of Baden has prohibited the execution of the Papal decrees, as incompatible with the laws of the State.

SORTIE FROM STRASBURG.

MUNICH, September 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following:

The French garrison made a sortie from Strasburg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

BATTLE BEFORE PARIS.

In a battle between Villineuve and Montrouge, near Paris, on the 19th, the 2d Bavarian Corps, supported by Prussians, sustained the attack of Gen. Vinoy's division. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over one thousand prisoners. The French were driven back into their intrenchments.

THE GERMAN FORCES BEFORE PARIS.

A special from Berlin telegraphs that the forces now assembled before Paris number [illegible] men, and that Prince Frederick Charles has over [illegible] between Metz and Rheims.

THE SEDAN PESTILENCE.

Advices from Namur say the pestilence of Sedan is spreading throughout the invading armies. It is aggravated by the water of limestone districts and troops not inured to campaign life are suffering fearfully. This state of things is rendered worse by dreadful rain storms and prematurely chilly and damp weather.

[illegible] DISSATISFACTION.

Great dissatisfaction is openly expressed in Northern Germany at the treatment of Gen. Von Steinmetz, who is thought to have been sacrificed as too popular.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

DEMOCRATIC [illegible].

BERLIN, September 21.—Johann Jacoby, leader of the Democratic party, has been imprisoned at Konigsberg, by order of the military authorities, for calling the meeting of the partisans who drafted resolutions against the forcible annexation of French territory. The Democrats of Munich passed similar resolutions. It is semi-officially announced that the further unity of Germany will shortly be secured by new political institutions.

FROM LONDON.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN FAVRE AND BISMARCK—ENGLISH CABINET ANXIOUSLY AWAITING THE RESULT.

LONDON, September 21.—A Cabinet meeting was held on yesterday evening, but adjourned at ten o'clock, after waiting in vain for news of the result of the interview between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. Nothing positive up to that hour had been obtained, but dispatches received early in the evening intimated that Bismarck had manifested a disposition to recede from his extreme demands and that he will induce the King to consent to treat with the Provisional Government as soon as its powers shall have been confirmed by a Constituent Assembly. He objects however to an armistice.

A THREAT BY RUSSIA.

There is no longer any doubt that Russia has made what amounts to a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandizement of Germany. This is confirmed from the highest quarters. To the attitude of Russia, taken in connection with the growing indignation of the English people and the course of Gladstone's government, peace must be attributed, if peace is now reached. The Russian fleets are fitting [illegible] at Cronstadt.

The Russian armies on the Polish frontier are ready to assume the offensive at once if necessary.

NAPOLEON'S [illegible].

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* of this morning has an [illegible] article [illegible] the [illegible] of the Imperial [illegible]. The article says [illegible] we can state that they spent in France all they ever received in France. Napoleon will leave Wilhelmshohe as he [illegible]. For himself, he has only the cottage which his mother, Queen Hortense, bequeathed him. The Empress has only her private jewels and her hereditary estate in Spain. The Prince Imperial has a house which was bequeathed to him near Trieste.

ACTIVITY AROUND PARIS.

There is marvelous activity on the part of the French in and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the southern approaches to the city, and the defences on the other sides are being strengthened everywhere.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Prussia has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of the mitrailleuse which throws three hundred and fifty balls per minute.

The London *Times* says the revolution at Paris is recognized as Republican, and at Lyons as Social. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

FRANCE [illegible] CALM.

The *Times* of to-day says: There is a momentary calm throughout France, the prelude to a [illegible] or the outbreak of a storm more [illegible] and destructive than any war yet witnessed.

It is certain that if either negotiator had manifested a peremptory and inflexible feeling, M. Jules Favre's mission would have terminated before now, but negotiations being still open, the hope of peace remains.

[Special to the New York World.]

A FRENCH VICTORY—PRUSSIANS FAIL IN A THIRD ATTEMPT TO CUT THE ORLEANS RAILWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Prussians sustained a very serious check yesterday in a third attempt to cut the line of the Orleans Railroad. After their repulses at Juvisy and before fort D'Ivry, they yesterday undertook to force a passage and secure control of the line. They were met in their advance from Corbeil upon the main track of the Orleans line at the hamlet of Wissons, a village commanded by low hills and buried in woods, by the French. A Prussian column of thirty thousand men was encountered by a French force of about equal numbers, posted in most advantageous positions and with formidable artillery. The engagement was extremely severe and lasted nearly six hours. A fresh column of nearly 20,000 Prussians came up, after the battle had gone on three hours, and attempted by a flank movement to enter the woods. The slaughter here was fearful. Masked batteries of French mitrailleuses kept up so terrible a fire that the cavalry and infantry of the Prussians were decimated and repulsed along the whole line. They finally fell back in disorder hotly pursued by the French, who cut off their retreat upon Corbiel and the Essonne and drove them down the main line of the Orleans road more than three miles, through Savigny and Epenay-sur-Orge, and about a mile and a half upon the village of Montlherry, where a fierce stand was made in Burgundian Cemetery. The Prussians were here routed and driven in disorder back towards their main body, being compelled to evacuate Corbiel at the same time and reconcentrate upon Melun.

This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open. Flying parties of Prussians have succeeded in cutting all other roads at points more or less remote from Paris, and in every case they caused proclamations in French to be distributed denouncing death to all working parties attempting to repair the mischief done.

PROVISIONS FOR TWO MONTHS.

Paris is abundantly provisioned for more than two months. Bread is now no dearer than before the siege, and meat cheaper. This results naturally from three causes, diminution in number of consumers, over three hundred thousand persons having left Paris during the last fortnight, from the adoption of rigid economy by families and citizens, and from reorganization under strict discipline of commissariat of troops by Gen. Trochu.

THE RIGID DISCIPLINE—ITS EFFECT.

Trochu has introduced in the garrison a sternness of discipline not known in the French army for years and with results already visible in the perfect order of the city, the bearing of the soldiers and general high spirit which prevails in the metropolis.

ARMING THE WORKING CLASSES.

There is much alarm, however, among the shop keeping classes at the arming of the working classes, which Trochu is carrying out under a full understanding with the chiefs of all the societies of working men.

PRUSSIAN IMPLACABILITY.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now, and treat for peace.

DECREES REJECTED.

The Baden Government has formally rejected such decrees of the Council as conflict with her laws.

PRUSSIANS OCCUPY NEMOURS.

LONDON, September 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours.

FROM STRASBURG.

It is said Gen. Werder threatens to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender. A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday lunette No. 53 before the walls of Strasburg was taken by the landwehr, notwithstanding the galling rifle fire.

FREE MASONS IN THE ARMY.

The Free Masons in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of brotherhood and humanity during the war.

PARIS ENTIRELY SHUT IN.

Paris is entirely shut in and all avenues of communication cut off, except via Berlin.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns was captured by German troops.

Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says: "The French abandoned their position near Pierre Fitte, north of St. Denis. At the same time the Prussian-Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under Gen. Vinoy on the heights of Sioux and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements. Weather superb."

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

THE FRENCH MINISTER AT PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs to-day: The American Minister on authority learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only and be informed by Bismarck that Germany must insist, as a condition *sine qua non* of peace, on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked.

Dispatches received in London from Bismarck yesterday say Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters at Ferviers, Rothschild's chateau. A preliminary discussion was had relative to the time and mode of convoking the constituent assembly, in view of securing sufficient guarantee for fulfillment of conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

FROM FRANCE.

A SHARP FIGHT—GUNBOATS AND FLOATING BATTERIES.

TOURS, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway after a sharp engagement were repulsed and fell back upon Malember and Pethiviers.

The iron-clad gunboats for the defence of Paris have commenced operations. General Ripley, American, has offered his services to the Committee of Defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

It is reported a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lilley. It is expected that these and the troops now in the Eastern departments will soon create divisions.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT TOURS.

TOURS, September 21.—The members of the Government yesterday were visited by the Foreign Ambassadors, who arrived from Paris.

FRENCH TROOPS ORDERED TO CONVERGE ON PARIS—OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

TOURS, September 21.—The government has ordered troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris. It is rumored the Prussians have entered Orleans.

The following dispatches have been received by the Ministry:

Colmar, September 20.—The Department of Haut Rhin has been completely evacuated by German troops and drawings of conscription resumed at Mulhausen. All quiet. Should the enemy return the population will be ready to resist.

Epenal, September 20.—Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismantled.

Gien, September 20.—It is reported the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated in the plains of Meudon and Sevres, with heavy loss.

TROOPS FROM ALGERIA.

TOUL, September 21.—Transports landed here to-day with 6,000 Zouaves and 2,000 Chasseurs.

TEN BILLION LOAN VOTED.

MARSEILLES, September 21.—The Municipal Council have voted a loan of ten million francs.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

TOURS, September 21.—Gen. Werden has refused to sign any more safe conducts for inhabitants of Strasburg. A general bombardment of the city is about to take place.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ITALY.

ROME OCCUPIED BY THE ITALIANS.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.—Rome is occupied by the Italian troops. There was no blood shed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

VILLA ALBANI, September 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Pia, firing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered a white flag hoisted and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Dispatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. The population is nearly crazed with delight.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

LONDON, September 20.—The Papal organ of this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new *regime*, according to reports circulating at Rome: Mancini, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carrolia, Minister of Interior; [illegible], Minister of Finance; Fabrizi, Minister of War; Porta, Minister of Public Works; Ferrari, Minister of Education; Mancini, Minister of Grace and Justice; Masci, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

ENGLAND.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* ridicules the protest of Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, against the mode of the proposed revision of the Bible, and says his arguments practically oppose any revision whatever.

CUBA.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTER CAPTURED.

HAVANA, September 21.—The schooner Quandary, from Nassau, with a cargo of arms and munitions of war, was captured at Cayo Romano. The schooner Margaret, from Nassau, in ballast, with five passengers on board, was captured at Cayo Cruz.

SCOTLAND.

A SERIOUS CASUALTY.

GLASGOW, September 21.—Yesterday afternoon a large building in course of erection in this city fell with a great crash. Eleven were buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed.

SPAIN.

FRENCH REPUBLIC RECOGNITION.

MADRID, September 21.—It now seems that Olozaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic when Lord Lyons, the English Minister, did so, yet he acted without waiting the latter's recognition.

MADRID, September 21.—The Spanish towns on the Mediterranean coast are suffering from the vomito. The disease has not appeared here.

DENMARK.

FRENCH WAR VESSELS.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20.—Six French ironclads and two corvettes, part of the French Baltic fleet, were seen leaving the Baltic yesterday afternoon, passing the Great Belt.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 21.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here soon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 21.—Consols for money, [illegible]. American securities quiet; coupons of 1862, ⅜; do 1865, 9⅛; do 1867, 8⅛; 10-40s, 5⅛; Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Western 23⅛.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 19⅛@19⅜, middling Orleans 19⅜@19⅝; receipts 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. California wheat 10s, western 8⅜s, winter 9⅛s. Flour 23⅛s. Barley 5s. Peas 35⅜s. Pork dull. Beef 116s. Lard firmer, 73⅜s. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 57s, short rib middles 67s. Common rosin 4⅜@5s.

LONDON, September 21.—Tallow declining, 43⅜s. Sperm oil dull, 83s. Sugar quiet. Rosin firmer. Linseed oil firm, 31s.

CINCINNATI.

Opening of the Industrial Exposition—A Great Success.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened to the public to-night in the presence of many invited guests and other visitors. There is an immense quantity of manufactures here of various kinds, enough in variety and quality to meet the expectation of the most sanguine. The display of machinery in Power Hall, though not much of it is yet in place, embraces some of the most beautiful and useful. Among those for working wood and iron, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, Dayton, Zanesville, Hamilton and other places are represented. Sawing machines from Philadelphia and from this city are attracting attention among mechanics, though not yet in motion. There are also planing, molding and routing machines for wood. There are lathes, planers, shapers, upright drills and other kinds of machinery for working iron. There is an interesting display of steam pumps and boiler feeders, portable engines, shingle cutters, bolt cutting machines, emery grinders and many things that have not been put in place. No machinery was put in motion to-day and there is a great deal yet to arrive. There is such chaos in other things that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory general description of what has arrived. The whole day has been one of extraordinary labor to all concerned.

The Committee on Space has been besieged all day by old applicants and new. Many persons are just becoming impressed with the character of the exhibition, and are clamorous for room they cared little about months ago. The Committee in charge is using every effort to accommodate all and some. Though the floor space is about one hundred and two thousand square feet, and the wall surface equal to forty-five thousand square feet, it is found that much more room could have been used advantageously.

The display of furniture bids fair to be as fine as ever has been seen in the United States and the show of stoves will be extensive and good. There is already a great exhibition of household goods of all kinds.

There is an immense amount of work to be done yet, and the enterprise will hardly enter upon complete success before the commencement of next week.

At the inauguration ceremonies to-night of the Exposition, the exercises were conducted by Hon. Chas. F. Wilstach, President of the organization. Prayer was made by the Rev. G. Y. Bain, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The address of welcome was made A. T. Goshorn, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen. He said: There are occasions in the history of all communities that are worthy to be recorded, as noting their progress and encouragement of the useful, mechanical and liberal arts. There can be no greater evidences of the culture and of the social and political advancement of a community than are illustrated by its mechanical and artistic developments and the desire to bring the fruit of its industry into profitable competition with those of other communities. We inaugurate this evening such an event in the history of Cincinnati. Located in a great manufacturing district, distinguished alike for its vast mineral productions and mechanical ingenuity, it has seemed eminently appropriate that the entire country should be invited to meet here in friendly competition and make an exhibition of the triumph of mechanical skill, and of the growth of the arts and sciences. The last decade witnessed the devastations of civil war and the destruction of many industrial interests. At the beginning of another decade, marked by the prosperity of the people and by the rapid development of the wonderful resources of the land, and rejoicing in the harmony of our political institutions, we have fitly inaugurated this Exposition. As an evidence of the fruits of a substantial peace and of the industrial interests of the country, we have a beautiful, interesting and practical demonstration of the great activity of the American mind and of the impulse given to all branches of industry by the demands of a new country and new nation, and almost a new civilization. The inventive genius here displayed, and this exhibition of an almost infinite variety of the productions of skilled labor and of cultivated taste, seems almost incredible, and could not be better realized and appreciated than when collected in a great storehouse such as we are gratified in presenting to the public this evening.

It is, therefore, with peculiar pride, in behalf of the General Committee in charge, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Ohio Mechanics Institute of this city, that I extend to the exhibitors and strangers in attendance a most cordial welcome to our city and to the freedom of these extensive and spacious halls. The Committee has spared neither time, energy, nor means in the preparations necessary to render the enterprise a success in every department. From its inception to this time it has continued to grow until its demands have far exceeded our expectations. But we hope you will find the accommodations ample and commensurate with your ready and liberal response to our invitation to honor us with your presence and with an exhibition of your articles. And we have no doubt that this exposition will result beneficially to your personal interests and add a new impulse to the industrial interests of the country.

The inaugural address was then delivered by Senator Sherman, of Ohio. He said:

We are told by the Board of Managers, under whose auspices this Industrial Exposition is opened, that it is to serve as a free index of our nation's progress in the march of civilization. It does not need any human voice to pronounce it a success. This vast building, filled with the mute productions of every branch of industry; these machines, the ingenious contrivances of human invention; this multitude of fabrics, for the natural and artificial wants of mankind, speak without words to the eye and the mind of the march of civilization. Before engaging in their inspection it may be well for us to form a clear conception of some of the types of the civilization of our age and country, and to trace, if we can, how they have been influenced by the government and laws under which we live. The best test of civilization is production. A contrast of the production of our age with the production of former ages presents in a striking way the inventive genius of our time. In ancient times nearly all production was the work of the hand, aided somewhat by the simplest mechanical forces, the lever, the screw and the fulcrum. Now nearly all labor is performed by machinery. Of all the varied productions here exhibited nearly every article is the work of power drawn from the earth, the air and the water, hidden forces discovered in modern times and applied to the simplest uses of mankind. We stand amazed at the pyramids of Egypt, the temples, the great public works of Greece and Rome, and by the buried ruins of cities of Asia and America, now protected by deserts and wildernesses. These were built by the rudest forms of manual labor, by the sacrifice of thousands of human lives, and mainly to gratify the pride and ambition of despotic rulers. Now all the works of the ancients are easily surpassed by the use of the simplest physical forces, invented by modern machinists and directed by intelligent and well paid labor. During the middle ages invention was chiefly occupied in producing new arms, furniture, ornaments of dress and show, tapestry and other articles of luxury, designed solely for the use of caste and classes and in building cathedrals and palaces. Painting and sculpture, the highest forms of luxurious production, came to great perfection. Some of these works of the old masters are now prized as the most precious property of cities and States. All of these productions were the workmanship of the hand, inspired often by genius, but it was genius working as a slave, poorly paid, living in a garret and patronized by some Lord to whom the accident of birth gave acknowledged superiority. The obstructions to mechanical invention during the middle ages were almost insuperable. The inventor was not protected in the property of his invention. A new device, or theory, was often treated as the work of the devil. Still we look to the middle ages as the cradle of modern civilization, especially of the spirit of inquiry, which, despite of obstacles proclaimed, new dogmas of religion, new theories of the earth, produced such radical agencies as gunpowder and the printing press, and mechanical employment during this time laid the foundation of civil liberty, by forming societies, guilds and associations and battling bravely after municipal rights. In our age all obstacles to industry have been removed. Every useful invention is protected by our patent laws. Our common schools start the mechanic with the general rudiments of learning, taught in the simplest form, in his own language. He learns more of the physical forces of nature subject to his call than the profound study of Newton or Franklin could reveal. He sees in the actual use for heat, light, motion and power, the commonest elements around us. He knows that any new application of these to industrial uses is the road to wealth and influence. His chemistry tells him that each of these elements contains hidden powers yet undefined, as potent as the expansion of water into steam. He sees the rewards of mechanical industry in great establishments, manufactories, railroads and machine shops, owned and controlled by mechanics who commenced with daily labor. He can here see innumerable examples where, by some simple device, wrought by an inventive mind, the labor of hundreds is done by a mechanical force. He sees in agriculture, the most general occupation of man, revolutionized in all its implements and modes by mechanical contrivances. He sees new forms of industry unheard of before and old industries as old as the fig leaf brought into life or changed by invention. All the multiplied agencies of commerce are the novel inventions of mechanics and these change so rapidly that in almost every case a device is superceded by improvements within the life of a patent.

If, then, we contrast the civilization of our age with the civilization of other ages, the most impressive of all contrasts is the wonderful progress of invention during our century, beyond that of any other century of human history. When we compare the inventions of our own country with the inventions of European countries, we notice this peculiarity: Our inventive genius turns instinctively to the application of mechanical force to the common uses of life, to furnish implements, food and clothing for the million, rather than to furnish luxuries for the few. This contrast is manifest wherever our productions are brought into contrast with the productions of other nations.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following appointments: Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, Minister to Chili; Jas. W. Taylor, of Minnesota, Consul at Winnipeg; John P. Bardwell, of Ohio, Agent of Chippewa Indians, Mississippi; Seldon N. Clarke, of Illinois, Agent of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

BEN WADE AS MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

It is rumored to-night that Hon. Ben Wade has succeeded Mr. Motley as Minister to England, but no information can be obtained from official authority.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap has returned and is at the Department to-day performing official duties.

New York Democratic State Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, September 21.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Sam'l. J. Tilden, on whose nomination Wm. C. Dewitt, of Brooklyn, was made temporary chairman. The roll was then called. When the county of New York was reached great interest was exhibited to ascertain what course the Convention would pursue with respect to the contesting delegation of the young Democracy. The clerk, however, only called the Tammany delegation. After the roll was called Samuel D. Mott, of Kings, asked to introduce the credentials of the young Democracy delegation, and moved a committee of two from each Judicial district be appointed to investigate the same. The Chairman said: "I will not recognize any delegation from the city of New York except that just announced by the Secretary, unless otherwise ordered." As no appeal was taken from this ruling, the young Democracy was duly squelched.

At the afternoon session Wm. T. O'Dell, of Saratoga, was chosen Permanent Chairman.

Joseph Warren, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported, First, a general indictment against the Republican party; Second, in favor of free trade; Third, reforms in internal revenue matters; Fourth, denouncing the Congressional naturalization; Fifth, rejoicing at the downfall of Imperialism in France, and the establishment of German unity; Sixth, sympathising with Ireland, Cuba, and other people struggling for liberty; Seventh, calling for the extension of clemency to prisoners for violating neutrality laws; Eighth, endorsing the canal funding bills; Ninth, endorsing the administration of Governor Hoffman. The resolutions were adopted with great applause. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, Jno. T. Hoffman; Lieutenant Governor, Allen C. Beach; Comptroller, Asher P. Nichols; Canal Commissioner, long term, Jno. D. Fay; short term, George W. Chapman; State Prison Inspector, Solomon Scher. All renominations. Adjourned.

A protest from the young Democracy against the action of the Convention in their case was made but no notice whatever taken of it.

A Divorced Wife Murdered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, September 21.—At Lemont, in this county, last night, some one knocked at the door of Mr. Irwin about eight o'clock. Mrs. Irwin went to the door to answer the call and while standing on the threshold was shot down by some man unknown. The assassin immediately took to flight, carrying off the gun with him toward the canal, into which he attempted to throw the weapon. The latter fell, however, on the brink and was picked up subsequently by a person who was in pursuit of the criminal. The murdered woman was some two years ago divorced from her first husband, named Eli Ames, and not long since was married to Mr. Irwin. The divorced husband has for some time past been prowling about the neighborhood of Mrs. Irwin's home, evidently intent on mischief, and has several times denounced her bitterly. The gun mentioned, it has been ascertained, belonged to Ames, and the opinion is very general that he is the murderer. He is under arrest. A son of Ames is also under arrest as having some connection with the murder.

Convention of Native Original Union Men of the South.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, September 21.—Hon. L. O. Baker, Congressman from Virginia, and A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, have issued a call for a Convention of the Native Original Union Men of the South, at Knoxville November 1st. The subjects to be brought to its attention will be the acceptance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as the final status of the African race; universal amnesty and restoration to every man of civil and political rights enjoyed before the war; compensation to loyal men for property taken during the war; fair distribution of banking capital in the South and West; abolition of the ironclad oath; giving the rights of citizens to all persons from whom duties of citizens are required, and payment of the public debt according to contract. The call says the Convention will not be of a party character.

Another New Planet Discovered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UTICA, September 21.—The *Herald* of tomorrow will contain a communication from Dr. Ch. F. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observatory, of Hamilton College, announcing the discovery of another planet, the one hundred and twelfth asteroid. The discovery was made on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday morning the position of the planet was established, viz: 15 degrees and 28 minutes of right ascension and 10 degrees and 13 minutes of north declension. The brightness is that of a fixed star of the eleventh magnitude. It is named "Iphigenia." The planet discovered on the 14th of August has been named "Ati."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamship China, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—An immense number of Texas cattle are passing Omaha *en route* East daily.

—Wm. Woodruff Niles was yesterday consecrated Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire.

—Gen. Sherman reached Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, and received an enthusiastic reception.

—An extensive fire is destroying Plymouth woods, Mass. About 20,000 acres have been burnt over.

—The second day's session of the Universalists Convention at Gloucester, Mass., was attended by 12,000 to 15,000 persons.

—A five year old colt, by Major Winfield, who made a half mile on Fleetwood Course, New York, on Monday in 1:09¼, has been sold for $17,000.

—Seventy Chinese laborers have arrived at Belleville, N. J., from San Francisco. They are to work in Harvey's Laundry, under a contract for three years.

—The Kate Henderson struck a rock yesterday above Burlington, Ohio, and sunk in water just over the guards. No freight was damaged. The boat can be raised.

—A jury in the Massachusetts Supreme Court awarded $6,500 damages to E. T. Mayo and wife, in a suit for damages for personal injuries to Mrs. Mayo on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

—The agent of the French steam line at New York, declares the suit for damages against the North German Consul will be prosecuted with all the legal talent and money possible to be obtained.

—A serious conflict is reported between the whites and blacks in Laurens county, S. C. In Barnwell county, a few nights since, two negroes were murdered and a white man seriously injured by two negroes.

—The Trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College have located that institution in Franklin county. The site and farm is to be hereafter selected. Franklin county issues $300,000 in bonds for the benefit of the College.

—The property of the Empire Mining Company, in Grass Valley, California, including the mill, hoisting and pumping works, stone houses and three thousand cords of wood, was burned on Tuesday. Loss $750,000; insurance $40,000.

—Senator Schurz has invited Senator Drake to a public discussion of political questions now before the people of Missouri, but Mr. Drake declined on the ground that he has appointments to speak in various places in the interior of the State.

—The several branches of Fenianism and the Irish National Brotherhood consolidated at Cincinnati last evening into a club of the United Irishmen. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald was elected temporary President.

—A cupola containing molten iron in the foundry of John Corey, at Jersey City, exploded yesterday afternoon. Four men were seriously injured. Peter Lowry, the foreman, was instantly killed. The explosion was caused by loaded shells which were thrown in with old iron to be melted.

—Much excitement prevails in Laurens county, South Carolina, on account of disturbances between whites and blacks. Both parties are armed and organized. Several colored men have been killed. The Reform party charge the disturbances as part of the plan of the secret league to create an excitement for political effect.

—The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, opened its eighteenth annual session yesterday. President Kennedy delivered the address of welcome. Students from all sections of the Union were present, while among those from Pennsylvania appear for the first time the State scholarship students appointed by Governor Geary.

—The steamship Villa De Paris, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Havre, saw on the 17th, in a fog, a ship on fire, in latitude forty-two degrees fifteen minutes and longitude fifty-three degrees and five minutes. A boat was sent to examine her and found her to be a wooden ship of five hundred tons, burned almost to the water's edge, and abandoned, probably for several days.

In the Tuileries.

The following is a circumstantial account of what occurred in the Tuileries garden:

At the moment at which the Right deserted the Chamber, invaded by the people, and when the word republic was in every mouth, the crowd in the Place de la Concorde forced the great gates of the Tuileries, which were guarded by a post of Zouaves of the Guard. The eagles which ornamented the railings had been already broken down, without opposition. The column was headed by the Guard Mobile and by the National Guards, a large number of the former having assembled in the morning on the Place de la Concorde at the foot of the statue of Marseilles. As soon as the large basin was passed, the Voltigeurs of the Guard were seen massed in the reserved garden and the crowd stopped. Then M. Louis Ravenez, of the Mobile, was delegated to come to an understanding with the soldiers. He left with a white handkerchief on the end of his musket, and was joined on his way by M. Victorien Sardou, then by another person. General Mellinet was on the terrace. The messenger approached him and spoke in nearly the following terms: "The republic is proclaimed. I come in the name of the people and the National Guard to demand an entrance into the palace, *which is our property.* We promise to cause it to be respected." The crowd approached; the General mounted on a chair and pronounced the following address: "Gentlemen—I ask nothing more than to march out my troops on condition that the post shall be confided to the National Guard on duty here. In addition, I declare that if one of my men is molested, I am a general, and I shall do my duty. "Down with the Emperor!" cried the people—"we will enter." The General made a sign that the flag had just been lowered. Then the Guards National and Mobile lining the road under the peristyle, which leads from the Tuileries to the Carrousel, allowed the crowd to defile, which cheered, but abstained from doing the slightest damage.

DESERTED.

Subjoined are some details concerning the apartments of the Tuileries:

The palace was absolutely empty; the people of the kitchen had alone not deserted. A gentleman who said he was the Sub-Conservatory of the Palace of St. Cloud and secretary to General Lepic also remained. He handed a key to M. Ravenez, wherewith the latter penetrated into the reserved apartments, going by himself. The General's secretary was deeply moved. "Ah! sir," said he to M. Ravenez, "it is frightful! The poor Empress! How basely they abandoned her! All those persons that she pampered left her." The reception rooms on the first story preserved their usual aspect, but from the Place de Carousel one could see that the curtains had been removed from the windows. On the ground floor the disorder was inexpressible. M. Ravenez's impression was that the Empress had just left; everything bore witness to that precipitate departure. Let us return to the Imperial apartments, encumbered with empty trunks, work boxes and open bonnet cases; in the Empress's chamber a bed was still unmade. M. Ravenez, when traversing the suite of apartments which had been occupied by the Emperor and his son, found: On the sofa there was a child's sword, half unsheathed, on the floor, in the midst of a heap of copies of Paris newspapers, lay a revolver case; here and there slippers and chairs. In all the cupboards, empty cigar boxes, and, strange enough, a great number of phials of phosphate of iron.

IN THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S STUDY,

little leaden soldiers, but in motion by turning a handle, were lying on the carpet. An exercise book for writing historical themes was open on the table. One leaf was entirely covered with a small and correct handwriting. It begins thus: "Louis XV. Bourbon, Fleury (1723-1741.) Regency resumed. Bourbon. 1723-1726. Bourbon.—Madame de Prie, Paris-*Duvernois* (*Duvernay* was intended.) At home, corruption, stock-jobbing, frivolity, intolerance. Abroad, marriage of the King with Marie Laczynska. Rupture with Spain, which country displays Austrian tendencies, &c., &c.

In one of the Empress's rooms the book for the palace service was found. In the passages, generally, lit even in the daytime, there was a vague odor of burning oil proceeding from the lamps but shortly before extinguished in an another room.

A BREAKFAST HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED.

It was of a most simple character, consisting of a boiled egg, a little cheese and some bread. In the Emperor's apartment several maps of Prussia—books and statuettes of the Imperial Prince, a great number of little painted figures, representing Prussian soldiers and officers in uniform; also, volumes with annotations. Let us also mention, along with other objects abandoned to their fate, a Greek cap with a peacock's feather, and inside the letters C. L. N, embroidered in gold. No damage whatever has been done in the interior of the Tuileries. Besides, Gardes Mobiles as well as National Guards were posted within to prevent entrance. A repast was ordered in the kitchen for the irregulars. What its worth might be we do not know; but *the wine served was execrable.*

The following has been published: "The voluminous correspondence of the Imperial family, with numerous contemporary persons has been seized on the frontier by the vigilance of the Prefect of Police. Those letters belong to history; in consequence, the Minister of the Interior has instituted a commission, of the following members to classify those curious documents and prepare them for publication: M M. de Keratry, Prefect of Police, President; Lavertujois, Vice-President; Estancelin, Gagneur and Cochin.

LEON GAMBETTA, Minister of Interior."

"PARIS PUNS."

Some of the Emperor's enemies have taken a characteristically French revenge in scrawling about the walls facetious sallies at him. The Tuileries are covered with such notices as "*Ce logement a louer.*" "*Louer, a cause d' expulsion.*" Others have amused themselves by scratching out the "m" in "L' Empereur," and leaving what is intended for a play on the word "*pereur.*" No pun is too bad for Paris. The most fastidious wit, however, will probably prefer this method of wreaking vengeance upon imperialism to those usually employed in moments of political excitement. These scrawls and the destruction of Imperial emblems are not, however, the only or the most conspicuous signs I have seen of the revolution. A large "tree of liberty" has been planted near the bastile and covered with flags and flowers.

The Grief of Dublin.

Demonstrations and counter-demonstrations in reference to Prussian and French affairs are, our correspondent writes, taking place in the Irish provinces. The meetings of sympathy with the French assume the form of resolutions at public meetings in favor of "expelling the Germans." It is generally anticipated among the persons who take the French side, that the Republic will soon disappear, giving place to a Legitimist government, which will favor the Roman Catholic religion. The offices of Dublin journals which placarded the news of the Imperial surrender, and its consequences, have been assailed. Placards have been torn down and windows smashed. At Nenagh, angry cries were raised against Napoleon. It was asked, "Why did he not fight as he had promised?" "To h—l with Napoleon, the coward." As in other matters, North and South divided upon this. In the Ulster towns shouts were universally heard of "Success to the Prussian arms;" "Long live the Crown Prince." In the South, the language employed is indicated by the speech of a Mr. Hodnett, at a Youghal meeting: "Guilty would Irishmen be if they were indifferent to the sufferings of France, and did not sympathize with her in her humiliation who had sympathized with Ireland when oppressed." The Ultramontanes in Munster are greatly concerned at the turn in affairs; but at Youghal, when the telegram arrived announcing the establishment of the Provisional government, a scene of wild enthusiasm took place among the Fenian portion of the population, and the people vociferously cheered for the Republic.

The Populace in the Hotel de Ville of Paris.

The London *Times* correspondent says: "As I was hurrying off from the Chamber to the Hotel de Ville to hear the Republic proclaimed there, a French gentleman asked me to give him a seat in my cab, as he could not find his own. He was, fortunately for me, one of M. Gambetta's friends, and to show his gratitude for the drive, he got me admission with M. Gambetta into the Hotel de Ville among the first who entered. As we almost burst in through one of the side entrances, each keeping his legs, in the general rush forward, with no little difficulty, we suddenly found ourselves confronted by an officer and a company of the line. The situation looked decidedly critical. It was probable the officer, in the general confusion of the day, had no orders to admit M. Gambetta, and had the military instinct been very strong in him he certainly had men and Chassepots enough to make the entry difficult, to say the least. Happily he was a politician as well as a soldier, and he warmly welcomed the representative of the new Government, who in return kissed him on both cheeks, and declared him (as I understood) a soldier of the Republic. The officer was kissed by as many as could at the moment get at him, and then a rush was made upstairs to the principal room. M. Jules Favre shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the Republic, (which was shortly afterward again proclaimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville,) but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise—occasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker and imploring everybody else to keep quiet—made him perfectly inaudible. A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head, behind him, was a portrait larger than life of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clinched fists, furiously outstreched toward it, made the orator at last comprehend that his audience would not tolerate the portrait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, succeeded, with a comrade's help, in hanging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had M Jules Favre left the room than a Garde National clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and together they contrived, stimulated by the cries of the crowd below, to destroy the portrait and frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble, almost ferocious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left. A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate, but thanks to the exertions of a few sensible and courageous men, the compromise was accepted, which was refused in the case of the Emperor's portrait, and the bust was carefully covered up. But for this childish Vandalism, which, I am sorry to say, has been extended to the streets, not even medallions of Emperor or Empress being allowed to remain above a shop front, nothing could have been better than the behavior of the people in the Hotel de Ville. They many of them belonged to the lowest class, men to whom a bit of gilt or velvet, even if it fetched but a few sous, was a temptation; they were in the wildest state of excitement, full of rage against their recent ruler, and yet they attempted neither to plunder nor destroy. They had the handsome rooms of the Hotel de Ville at their mercy, and it was amusing to see *gamins* of the lowest class lounging ostentatiously in the most luxurious attitudes upon cushions soft enough for an Empress' head. I saw one boy carefully removing the cover of one splendid sofa he had selected, as if resolved to make the most of his unwonted magnificence. You will hear from others about the political temper of the people, and their unshaken faith in their invincibility and power "to eat up" Prussia, now that they have a Republic. Perhaps the most marvelous and one of the finest features in to-day's exhibition was the absence of despondency. They could scarcely have been more cheerful and confident if it had been Prussia that had just lost a decisive battle, and her army of 80,000 prisoners. My belief is that they are prepared to fight, hoping to overwhelm Prussia by sheer force of number, and when one thinks how powerless, in these days of arms of precision, would be the bravest army of raw recruits against such discipline and organization of Prussia, one can only hope that European diplomacy will not look calmly on at the frightful massacre as must result from the prolongation of war."

The Emperor's Prison.

"I have given him Wilhelmshohe," says the King of Prussia, in that telegraphic despatch to the Queen, his wife, which briefly but eloquently depicts a great scene in the drama of history. There is, indeed, something highly dramatic in this gift to a broken man. "Where and what manner of place is Wilhelmshohe?" many readers will ask. It is the Versailles of Cassel. It is a chateau and pleasure park on the east slope of the Habichtswald Mountains; and has for the captive Emperor associations of peculiar interest, forasmuch as it was once the favorite residence of his uncle, Jerome, sometime King of Westphalia. This palatial retreat and its surroundings are in the luxurious taste of the last century. There are hothouses on an amazing plan; there are temples of Apollo and Mercury; there are waterfalls, pheasantries, lakes and a Chinese village. There is a great fountain, perhaps the greatest in the world, for its column of water, rising to a height of 190 feet, is 12 feet in thickness. And lastly, at the farthest and highest point of the grounds, nearly 1,400 feet above the Fulda, there is a strange if not preposterous building of octagonal shape, with a series of cascades descending from its foot, through five basins, to a "grotto of Neptune." The building at the top of the cascade is named the Riesenschloss, from a colossal statue, which is an immensely enlarged copy of the Farnese Hercules, the club having a cavity in which nine people can sit. Such is Wilhelmshohe, whose precincts are reached from Cassel by a straight avenue of lime trees.

The following extract from a letter written by a lady resident at Cassel to a relative near Leeds is possessed of interest at the present moment:

"Cassel is a very pretty town, and the outskirts are really beautiful. From one of the promenades here, called Bellevue, there is a splendid view of the surrounding country—high mountains, valleys, and pretty little villages dotted over all, and close at our feet the river Fulda. On Wednesday we were at a picnic at Wilhelmshohe, a beautiful place, an hour's walk from Cassel. It was formerly a summer residence of the Elector, but, of course, now belongs to the King of Prussia. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the conservatory is perfectly magnificent. There is an old castle in one part of the grounds—just like one reads about. You pass over a drawbridge to get into the court-yard, and there is a moat round the outside of the castle, but it is empty now, of course. As the whole place is on the hills, the views are splendid, and on the higher summit there is a temple of stone, with a figure of Hercules on the top. The road to it from Cassel is lined on both sides with beautiful trees, and in summer, when the leaves are out, the road is almost dark. There is a concert at Wilhelmshohe every Sunday afternoon. It is quite an amusement for us watching people go—some in carriages, but a good many on foot. At Wilhelmshohe on Sunday we haven't much chance of seeing them.

LAST Tuesday evening, says the Danville, Ky., *Advocate*, Frank Schoaffen was shot by E. R. Price, at Shelby City, and died on Wednesday night. Some months ago they had a difficulty and exchanged several shots without effect, and were put under bond to keep the peace. How the difficulty was renewed that resulted in the death of Schoaffen we are not advised. The trial was to have taken place on Friday afternoon. Both of the parties to the unfortunate difficulty are residents of Shelby City, and both have families.

An American Row in Paris.

The Americans in Paris have just had their little gossip, and a small war all their own. Dare I speak of the potent seigneurs who were engaged in this minature war? To give the history of the affair now agitating the American colony, it is necessary to go back many months. First let me say there are a few professional gentlemen from across the Atlantic who have been greatly favored in Paris—notably a surgeon devoted to a specialty and a dentist of renown. One fourth of July there was to have been an American celebration in the Bois de Boulogne, but owing to the recent death of Maximillian in Mexico, the Emperor politely requested that the affair be deferred. However, a private dinner was arranged at the Grand Hotel, at which Surgeon X—— was prominent and Doctor Z—— left out. The latter went so far as to threaten the meeting with a visit of the police. He was told to do so, but nothing came of the affair but bad blood. When the war broke out the men who had received so many favors, decorations, and riches, received authority to raise an American Legion. Numbers of officers presented themselves, but few privates, and at length the affair turned into an ambulance. This tried to stand alone, but failed until it had received the sanction of the International Society. There were difficulties innumerable and red tape in abundance. Meetings were held nightly, and at one of the last of these Surgeon X——'s name was proposed for some office. Remembering the dinner of three years ago, Dr. Z—— objected to the nomination. When the meeting was over a collision occurred. Surgeon X—— is a little man, but with a mighty spirit he attacked his old enemy, knocking him down and choking him upon the floor. Considering the belligerent reputation of the assailed, a cartel was looked for the following morning, but the injured party healed his honor by making a police charge. Considering the high position of the assailant, considering the fact that he was upon the point of starting for the army, the Prefect said that he could take no notice of the charge. Imagine such a situation. Well, the affair did not end here. Observe that I am trying to give an impartial account, and without imputing blame to either party. No sooner was this termination known than various reports began to arise about the fallen hero. It may be that they were all malicious inveniions of the enemy; I can only vouch for the reports. It was reported that at a dinner at the Grand Hotel, Dr. Z—— had remarked that the Princess Royal of Prussia was coming to Paris and was to dine at his house. This speech, whether made or not, was reported to the authorities, and the doctor was regarded at once as a Prussian sympathizer, if not a spy. Here was another situation. The pet of high court ladies, enriched by information upon the value of town lots, a man wearing the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur—surely the charge must have been the work of the enemy, an underhand plot to work his ruin. Report says that the gentleman and his intimate friends in the same profession have left for Trouville. This may seem a petty affair to sandwich among the great and shining events of to-day, but I can assure you that it has caused more gossip among Americans in Paris than all the news from the front.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. World.*

The Republic in Lyons.

Lyons anticipated Paris in the late movement. The *Decentralisation* gives the following details:

At the news of the fresh disaster which struck both the army and the country, the population, on Sunday morning at 9, proclaimed the republic. The crowd assembled on the Place des Terreaux, and even invaded the Court of the Prefecture. The post, consisting of eight men, armed itself and appeared on the steps, whilst the multitude, excited, but in no way aggressive, called for the Prefect, who did not appear. A group of persons, having a small red flag at their head, came out of the Rue Romarin, and cries of "Vive la Republique!" were heard. This incident caused a certain emotion in the Place des Terreaux, and several voices exclaimed, "No; we must keep the tricolor; it is that under which our brave soldiers have fallen for eighty years." The contest soon after subsided. At 10:15, however, the grand balcony over the Hotel de Ville was invaded, and a man with a red cockade in his hat proceeded to harrangue the people. To cries of "Vive la Republique!" many persons answered by exclaiming "Vive la France!" A bust of the Emperor was broken, and the pieces thrown down amongst the crowd. Troops then began to arrive, the Sixth Hussars occupying the Place des Terreaux, and the Fifty-second of the Line the lower part of the Rue de l'Imperatrice. They were well received by the people, who cried "Vive l'armee!" A party proceeded to the Prison St. Joseph to deliver those confined. At 12:30 o'clock a detachment of infantry, with a captain at their head, passed along the Place Imperiale, taking the direction of the Place Bellecour. This troop marched with their arms shouldered, the butt-end uppermost. There was something melancholy and solemn in the aspect. The following proclamation was soon after posted on the walls:

"FRENCH REPUBLIC,
"COMMUNE OF LYONS, Sept. 4, 1870.

"The misfortunes of the country dictate to us our duty. We decree immediately the arming of the nation, the downfall of the empire, the proclamation of the republic!"

This was signed by the Provisional Committee of Public Safety, consisting of eleven persons.

At Bordeaux the disastrous intelligence was known at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and at 6 a sort of council of administration was held by the authorities at the Prefecture. A decision was taken to arm all the National Guards as speedily as possible, and a proclamation was posted up.

The Departure of the Empress.

A correspondent of an English journal writes: You will see in the papers various accounts of the Empress's departure from Paris. The facts I believe to be simply as follows: Towards 12 o'clock yesterday she left the Tuileries in a plain carriage, accompanied only by M. Pietrie, the Prefect of Police. They drove to a station outside of Paris, and there she took the railway to Belgium. If Pietrie accompanied her beyond the station he did not go far, for he was back in Paris in the afternoon. She may have left before noon, or else she traveled fast, for she was at Namur at 4:30. In Belgium the court carriages awaited her, and every deference paid to her rank. Before quitting the Tuileries she took leave of the officers and ladies of the court, who were coming or going off duty, and thanked them graciously for their services, &c. Some of them would fain have accompanied her, but she said "No," that nobody could go with her. Meanwhile Pietrie was close at hand, in an inner room, and they went off together. By a rather curious coincidence, the three principal members of the Imperial family were at one and the same time in Belgium, but without communicating. The usual puerilities were indulged in by the populace. They tied handkerchiefs over the "N's" in the railings of the Tuileries, pulled down the eagles from the top of the posts, and replaced them with garlands of immortelles. On the walls various menacing and facetious inscriptions were made, such as "Death to robbers," "Lodgings to let," &c. All over the town people to-day are wasting their time and defacing buildings by a hasty and rough removal of Imperial emblems. The golden "E's" and "N's" in the small green medallions on the facade of the new opera house were being chiselled off when I passed at noon to-day. Some time before, driving into the Place du Carrousel, I saw a number of people collected and gazing wistfully at the blank bas relief of the Emperor over the gateway in the restored part of the palace facing the river. I dare say by this time it has met with rough usage. As a work of art it is not much regretted. You have heard of the destruction of Horace Vernet's portrait of Napoleon III. in the throne room at the Hotel de Ville, and that the Empress's bust narrowly escaped a like fate at the hands of these silly iconoclasts. In some things the French will always be children.

—The State Commissioners of Tennessee have decided to sell at auction, on the 3d of November next, the State's interest in the following delinquent roads, receiving State bonds in payment: Nashville and Northwestern; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston; Central Southern, Edgefield and Kentucky; Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; Knoxville and Kentucky; McMinville and Manchester; Rogers and Jeffersonville; Winchester and Alabama; Knoxville and Charleston; Evansville, Henderson and Nashville; East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

—A large meeting of merchants, members of Common Council and others was held at Cincinnati yesterday in favor of the abolition of charges for wharfage. Addresses were made by Hon. Job E. Stevenson, Hon. A. F. Perry, Hon. Milton Taylor and General Carey. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the public wharves of Cincinnati should be free, or as nearly so as may be consistent with the necessary expenses incurred in sustaining them.

DETROIT, September 21.—Flour in fair demand at last quotations. Wheat a shade lower and heavy; No. 1 red at $1,28; extra seller September $1,42. Corn, Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged.

THOSE who send their orders for cream ale will have them promptly attended to. Pier, Dannals & Co. ship in any direction, and deliver their ale to all parts of the city.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞NOTICE.—The Republican County Vigilance Committee will meet each day at 9 o'clock, at HEADQUARTERS, Mall Building, Fifth avenue, until further notice. By order.
se22:el H. M. LONG, Chairman.

☞FOURTEENTH (14th) WARD REPUBLICANS are requested to meet at the
Central School House,
Fifth avenue, near Murphy street, on
FRIDAY EVENING, September 23d, 1870,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
se22:d97

☞GRAND
MASS MEETING!
The First Grand Mass Meeting of the Republican Campaign will be held in Allegheny City, on
CITY HALL SQUARE,
This (Thursday) Evening, 22d inst.,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
HON. E. McJUNKIN,
(Republican nominee for Congress in the XXIIId. District.)
Hon. THOS. M. MARSHALL.
JOSIAH COHEN, Esq.
Col. T. M. BAYNE.
Turn out, Republicans, and let our enemies see that Allegheny County is still loyal to her Republican principles.
By order of Committee on Speakers,
se22:d95 W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

☞ATTENTION,
RIVER MEN!
GRAND RALLY!
There will be a PUBLIC MEETING of RIVER MEN and all others interested in the Trade and Commerce of our Rivers, irrespective of party politics, at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Saturday, Sept. 24, 11 O'Clock A. M.,
For the purpose of maturing such action as shall best promote our interests in the pending canvass.
We invite all to be present without regard to political opinions. All who believe the Commerce and Trade of our Rivers paramount to mere local party issues. The time for action has come. If we mean anything by our former resolves, now is the time to enforce them. Let there be a general Rally.
Able Speakers will be in Attendance.
W. H. Brown,
John F. Dravo,
Thomas Jones,
B. F. Wilson,
W. S. Packer,
James Lyon,
Lysle & Sons,
B. L. Wood,
George T. Miller,
Duncan, Cornell & Co.,
John C. Fisher,
R. C. Gray,
J. B. Smoothen,
Wm. Cunningham,
J. S. Adams,
Chas. F. Adams,
John Bigley,
N. J. Bigley,
John Musgrave,
J. K. Dorrington,
Joseph Stone,
T. N. Briggs,
Wm. Dunshee,
Samuel Miller,
Wm. Cowan,
M. Whitmore,
J. S. Willock,
Madison Bailey,
Thomas Fowler,
John V. McDonald,
J. T. Noble,
J. [illegible] McDonald,
Marsh McDonald,
P. McCallister,
Thos. Neal,
J. O'Neil,
John A. Wood,
Peter Haberman,
Joseph Keeling,
Jacob Dressell,
Thomas Farrow,
Jacob Gumbert. se23

SMITH'S
AMERICAN
ORGANS
ARE UNIVERSALLY ADMIRED FOR
Their Melodious Quality of Tone,
Their Easy and Elastic Action,
Their Steady Power, and
Their Elegant Finish.
Owing to recent improvements in mechanism, they are adapted equally well to light and graceful music and to the graver styles.
No instrument affords such a sympathetic and satisfactory accompaniment to the voice.
Those who have formed their opinions of reed organs from their recollections of the antiquated "Melodeon," should now hear the full volume of round tone, and all the fine effects produced by these superb instruments.
Those who are intending to purchase, and ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN MUSICAL ART, are reminded that they can easily be satisfied as to the truth of the claims put forth by the AMERICAN ORGAN, by hearing for themselves.
Agents and the musical public are informed that new styles of cases are in active preparation.
***An elegantly illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post-paid, on application.
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JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 109 Smithfield Street.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, having permanently located at Lawrence, Kansas, will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, October [illegible], at 1 o'clock P. M., his FARM in [illegible] township, Washington county, containing ONE HUNDRED AND [illegible] ACRES, situate two and a half miles south of Midway Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad and twenty miles from Pittsburgh. The improvements are a [illegible] containing six rooms, a Tenant House of [illegible] three rooms, two good Barns, a Stable and Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other necessary outbuildings. There is an orchard of young fruit trees with an abundance of small fruits. It is well watered and timbered, and a never-failing spring at the door. It possesses a rich limestone soil, and is adjacent. [illegible] The above farm will positively be sold on said day, when terms will be made known.
W. W. COCKINS.
Any one desiring further information will address
W. H. COCKINS,
se22:d30 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, on Monday night,
A RED COW,
with white spots on her, short horn bent inward. The owner can have her by calling on JAMES L. LLOYD, Lieutenant of Police, 12th ward. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.—WE would call the attention of dealers and others to a lot of EXTRA CHOICE N. O. SUGAR, just received [illegible] JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner Liberty and 9th streets.

"NOTICES"—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES SECURED BY REAL ESTATE, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.
se2:c74

WANTED.—Several Men for Farm Work, Gardening and Driving. Also, for Brickyard Work. Several girls Girls Wanted for Cooking, Chamberwork, Dining-room work and light work of all description. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
One of $400 for 3 years;
Three of $500 each from 2 to 5 years;
Two of $1,000 each from 2 to 5 years;
One of $2,000 for 4 years;
Two of $5,000 each from 2 to 4 years.
THOMAS K. PETTY.
No. 179 Smithfield Street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
65 Grant street.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A Large, Front Room for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, at No. 41 TUNNEL ST., Pittsburgh. 9-16

TO LET.—NEW HOUSE SITUATED on Center Avenue, one and a half miles from the Court House, on line of Central Passenger Railway. Hydrant Water, bath room, Gas and other modern conveniences, together with large Yard, Fruit, &c. To a desirable tenant rent low with immediate possession. Apply on the premises to WILLIS BOOTH.

TO-LET.—ROOMS in the Dispatch Building; low to a good tenant. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
au8 56 Smithfield Street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several gentlemen can be furnished with Boarding, with or without rooms, at No. 135 ROBINSON STREET, second door below Federal. It would be impossible to find a location more convenient to both cities than the above.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with boarding. Day boarders accommodated, at No. 163 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Good Paying Route on a Morning Paper. Apply soon at GAZETTE Counting Room. 9-15

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 100 feet in depth, with stabling, fronting on a [illegible] street, within one square of Pennsylvania avenue, [illegible] ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Two Story FRAME HOUSE, of 9 Rooms, in Hazlewood, 23d ward, Pittsburgh, within three minutes' walk of a regular station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Lot 50 by 400 feet. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of W. T. HAINES, GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land, filled with fruit of the best varieties, including 300 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to
se22 S. McLAIN & CO., No. 164 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One two story Brick Dwelling House, with eight rooms, finished attic and cellar, on Western avenue, near the Park, gas, hot and cold water, below and above stairs, pantry now and all in good order. The lot is 25 feet front, running north one hundred and twenty feet to a wide alley, with a stable on the alley, wood and coal house, &c. The lot is set out with grape vines, other small fruits and shrubbery. For further particulars, inquire of John Ramsey, No. 91 Beaver street, or No. 250 Western avenue, near the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 25 acres with 2 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water power in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¾ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—Two two story brick DWELLING HOUSES, Second ward, Allegheny, one on the corner of Beech street and Grant avenue; Lot 16 by 137 feet; the other fronts 19 feet on Beech street, 137 feet back to an alley; each of them have 6 good rooms and 2 attic rooms, bath houses, good cellar, cold and hot water, gas, marble mantles in each of the parlors. The houses are pleasant in a beautiful situation, near the Park, and in a good neighborhood. Terms easy. Enquire at No. 91 Beaver street, or at 250 Western avenue, near the property.
se1:d91 JOHN RAMSEY, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.—On Snowden alley, near 42d street, 7 new brick dwelling houses, containing five rooms and finished garret each, gas and water, lot 16 by 80 to each. These houses are for sale or rent. In this way, the fortunate occupants will experience true comfort in each cozy dwelling.
T. R. HILL & SON,
Cor. Penn and 33d street.
On Penn avenue, 2 very fine lots, 20 by 100 each.
On 46th street, 2 eligible lots, 24 by 11 each.
On 45th street, 2 nice lots, 24 by 100 each.
On 44th street, a very handsome 2 story brick dwelling, containing 8 rooms, [illegible], gas and water, lot 26 by 127. This is decidedly the finest property in the 17th ward. Call and see
T. R. HILL & SON,
se20 Cor. Penn and 33d street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Gregor, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooking room, summer kitchen and laundry and hot house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny.

ATTENTION, READER!
Good News for Sufferers of Sore Throat.
WINTER'S
Infallible Cure for Quinsy and Similar Throat Diseases.
At the request of many of my friends who have been cured by my remedy, and being desirous of relieving sufferers of this disease, I beg to announce that I have for years been in possession of an infallible cure for QUINSY and other throat diseases. [illegible] $500 for a case I cannot cure. [illegible] but a reality. Thousands of our best citizens know me, to whom I refer. None is genuine but [illegible]. I guarantee a sure cure in all cases. One of the best citizens can be seen at my residence. Full direction on each bottle of my medicine. Call on me personally or address me at my home.
F. WINTER, [illegible] Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAY BOOKS,
Journals, Ledgers,
CASH BOOKS,
Order Books,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Dray Books,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
75 Wood Street.

FALL OPENING.
On Thursday, Sept. 22d, at the new and elegant Storeroom of
KITCHEN & BEGGS,
No. 128 Federal St., Allegheny City,
Will be opened a large and handsome assortment of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS, PATTERN BONNETS and HATS; also LADIES and CHILDREN'S DRESSES and SUITS in great variety, and all the novelties in the Fancy Goods and Trimming Line.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS WILLIAMS, late of [illegible] Township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN L. [illegible],
Monongahela City.

COFFEE—Rio, Laguayra and Java Coffees of the best quality, also Fresh Roasted Coffees. JOHN A. RENSHAW'S, corner Liberty and 9th streets.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

THE RALLY TO-NIGHT.

To-night the first meeting this campaign of the regular Republican party of Allegheny county will be held on the Diamond Square, Allegheny. Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, of Butler, candidate for Congress in the XXIIId District, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, one of the most popular political orators in Pennsylvania, Col. Tom Bayne and Josiah Cohen, Esq., will be present to address their fellow-citizens on the issues of the hour. Let there be a full attendance.

BONDS at Frankfort 94@94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113[illegible]@113[illegible].

IN the XIVth Congressional District Hon. John B. Packer has been re-nominated by the Republican party for Congress.

WE give more space to-day than usual to our article on "Money and Commerce" on the third page. It will be found interesting to business men.

THOSE who have canvassed the county bring cheering political news. Everything looks favorable, and in the country districts, where voters calmly and temperately look over the field of politics, defection can hardly be said to exist. The Republicans are united and solid and victory must come.

WHY does not the *Commercial* haul down from its mast-head the name of Felix R. Brunot as a candidate for Congress in the XXIIId District. It cordially endorsed the nomination of Mr. McJunkin, and unhesitatingly assured its readers that he would undoubtedly be elected. Mr. Brunot, we are confident, if his wishes were consulted, would not for a moment permit himself to occupy a place on the disorganizers' ticket.

RUSSIA daily assumes a more threatening aspect towards Prussia and frets under the fact that the Germans are about to parcel out and take a slice of French territory in order to balance accounts with the late Empire. It may suit powerful Russia at this particular moment when Germany has much unfinished work on hand, and while her energies are being heavily taxed, to assume the dictatorial course and make demands that might not under ordinary circumstances be heeded. But if the leaders of the newly created French Republic are true to themselves they will make all needed reparation to Germany voluntarily, and Russia's interference will prove entirely gratuitous.

TOUL, which has fallen into the hands of the Prussians after a somewhat protracted siege, and a short bombardment and desperate assault, is a fortified town on the left bank of the Moselle between Paris and Strasburg, and twelve miles west of Nancy, its propinquity to which city made it important to the German army. It has a population of about ten thousand people, and was principally noted for its Gothic cathedral built in the fifteenth century, for its cavalry and infantry barracks, and for its manufactures of lace and chintzes. With Nancy as the base of large supplies and an important link in the German chain of communications, a hostile garrison strongly entrenched like this of Toul, demanded constant attention and detained many troops and siege guns, all of which can, now that the danger of Nancy has been removed, be added to the strength already in front of Paris.

THE CROWNED RULERS of Europe will shake upon their thrones. The spirit of republicanism is at work, and no king or queen can sit securely in place or power while the people, their subjects, are intoxicated with the dream of full liberty and equality. The unification of Germany, and the development of her great military strength and ability, may tickle the vanity of old King William now, but promise the early overthrow of Monarchy and the establishment of a Republic. Queen Victoria and the royal household cannot listen without alarm to the united voices of the middle and laboring classes clamoring for a Republican form of Government. They must realize a sense of insecurity and an unsteadiness about the throne. Pope Pius has been driven from his temporal power and his deposition is but the immediate fore-runner of the bursting into life of freedom for sunny Italy. Spain rests in hazy uncertainty and republicanism must come to her people to lift them out of strife and confusion. The Czar of Russia may feel safer than contemporary sovereigns, but when Freedom starts on the march there can be no telling where she will fail to find a welcome resting place. The sudden conversion of France into a Republic may be fraught with vast consequences to all European nations, proving the starting point for a free independent Republican Europe.

S. Y. KENNEDY, in his Third Party speech on Tuesday evening, says:

"We say we want reform in the newspapers. Take the Pittsburgh GAZETTE. The writing editor of that paper is a young man, and it is only three or four years since he was a Democrat, and yet this is the man that steps forward to day and [illegible] venom upon the old and the tried Republicans, who have made the party what it is. He is the man that attempts to create public sentiment; he is the man who attempts to dictate to men that worked for the party, that voted with the party when he was wearing short frocks and paddling in mud puddles."

What does this man mean by stating so unblushingly a falsehood in the name of reform? Who will believe him hereafter? Who can place the slightest confidence in his integrity? Who will be surprised at this fellows further statement that "the GAZETTE comes out this morning, and says there may be possibly two or three of our candidates elected?" This is only a convincing argument that the first sentence quoted was intentional misrepresentation. The GAZETTE said nothing even to convey the slightest interpretation of that nature. Manhood is sunk to a depth so low, that it becomes despicable with such characters. We did say that there was a danger of a coalition between the Third Party and the Democratic party, where by a mutual agreement, one or two men might be selected from the Regular Republican ticket to be attached. That this was the only danger, and if the Republican party would come forth in its might and strength we would have an overwhelming victory even against the *solid* union of the Third Party with the Democracy. It suited this christian minister to *deceive* the people under his idea of exemplary Reform. But as we said before it is in character with his slander against us personally, and which we would not take the trouble to deny, save to show the community of what raw material this excellent reformer! is made.

THE WAR RECORD of James H. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, has not been forgotten by the people whose suffrages he asks. He may wish, or hope, that their memories were weak in that respect, and think that he can walk mincingly, like Agag, and say, "surely the bitterness of that retrospect is past!" But it is not. Let him not lay that flattering unction to his soul.

A gentleman who was a Democrat up to 1864, assured us not long since that his faith in Democracy was never shaken until he heard Hopkins make one of his ultra anti-war speeches in that year. As he stood listening to the unpatriotic utterances that flowed from Hopkins' mouth, on that occasion, as he heard him denounce the war, and all engaged in it, and saw him develop plainly his sympathies with the Southern Democrats then in rebellion, "My blood," said our informant, "curdled in my veins, and I resolved, on the spot, to vote for Abraham Lincoln."

Doubtless there were other Democrats who can date their conversion back to that date and that cause; but certain it is that the people of this county have not forgotten the facts, and will testify their remembrance of them at the polls.

It is certain, moreover, that the colored men of this county, have not forgotten how bitterly this same Hopkins assailed them, in Court, when it was proposed to admit Vashon to the bar. His opposition was not so much to Vashon, as to his race; and now that that race have votes, let Hopkins beware!

We call upon every one, therefore, whose love of country was then outraged by this Democratic candidate, and upon every colored man, outraged by his libels upon his race, to make good this opportunity of testifying to Mr. James H. Hopkins that there are political sins which no lapse of time can blot out, and no present silence atone for. He stands before the people upon his past record. By that he is to be judged, and, if there is such a thing as polical justice, by that he must fall. It is a high and solemn duty, which every Republican voter in this district, white and colored, owes to the men who gave their lives to their country, to see that James H. Hopkins, at the ensuing election, is not merely defeated, but most emphatically rebuked. This they can do, effectually, by rallying to Gen. Negley's support, and in this way only can it be done.

PEACE.

We have waited patiently for days for some little sign of a peaceable solution to the Franco-Prussian war. That we have not found it, is not owing to the want of an earnest wish on our part, that there should be peace. We have never yet, however, seen any moving cause towards such a conclusion to the terrible tragedy that has been enacted. And we have indeed but little idea as yet of the number of lives the struggle has already cost. Day by day the news rolls slowly in, showing in the different battles a sickening loss of killed and wounded, far beyond even our estimates. Prussia may not overlook this one fact. It is a part of the reasoning of the masses, indeed of all men, that life blood is not to be poured out freely as water, and yet have no positive end accomplished. The unity of Germany may be a fixed fact at present, but unless the Government shows a due appreciation for those who have lost their lives in the war, it will be remembered for all time to come. The desperate extent of the struggle raises a revengeful feeling in the bosom of the whole German nation, that will exact a corresponding humiliation from France. We think this view of the facts is one that should be duly considered, when the question arises with reference to the demands of Prussia.

The new Republic of France, is nothing more nor less than the unity of those men who endorsed the war against Prussia. It is true it has a new name. It is true that it becomes endeared to us from the fact of its being a nominal Republic. But it is not the less true, that it has only changed its name and nothing more, so far as Prussia is concerned. In Paris there is but one sentiment, and that is peace negotiations on the basis of having an army to carry on the fight if Prussia does not propose acceptable terms. In a word, France as a Republic has simply at the downfall of the Napoleon Dynasty, carried on the war that France as an Empire began. There is nothing in this that should or will act on Prussia as an appeal for peace. Not Prussia alone, but every nation on the globe, would refuse to allow a conquered enemy to prescribe the terms of peace, simply for the reason that the conquered power had nominally assumed a new form of government.

Whilst it is true that Jules Favre has, since he entered office, turned his attention to peace negotiations, yet at the time the Republic was declared he endorsed, with language almost as violent, the declaration of Minister Gambetta, that the new government was a republic of war to the knife against the invaders. This is not an expression calculated to engender feelings of security in the minds of the invaders, and we do not wonder that Favre has hitherto failed in his peace negotiations. More than this he has agreed with the Prussian Premier that the Provisional Government is irregular and unauthorized. How can the Prussian Government enter into any treaty of peace after such a war, when the Minister of the new Republic makes such confessions. But he goes further. For after making this confession he informs the Prussian Premier that this irregular and unauthorized government will not accept the terms the Prussians offer as their ultimatum. This would seem to be the end of the matter for the present, yet it is not with the new Republic, and Favre still insists on another interview.

We are not casting censure on him. Were he alone to be consulted, events might and would have shaped themselves otherwise. But he has a discordant element at his back that will not unite on any specific plan. A declaration of peace on the basis of Prussian exactions, would, we believe, cause a riot in France. A declaration of continued hostilities, without the prospect of peace, would, we believe, result in an intestine struggle, if not treason. Favre therefore has a work of no slight magnitude, and we must not from this distant point judge him at all, unless we do so with a regard to all the surrounding circumstances.

We frankly say, we believe, that war or peace is a question for the people of Paris to decide. That it will be necessary for the new government to ascertain the wishes of the majority. That any other course will arouse passion and anger, that will in a little while destroy the new republic. That years upon years will not rid those who were hostile to the movement that is inaugurated, be it what it may, from saying that the first act of the Republic was to strangle the desires of their nation, and inaugurate a condition of affairs against its wishes. Nothing short of the actual vote of the people will determine this, and move from the shoulders of the government, a feeling of bitterness in the heart of the nation.

The only real encouragement we have, to still look forward to an amicable adjustment, is, that while thus far it has failed, yet it is not abandoned. The idea that Favre who is now at Meaux to meet Bismarck, may take upon himself his certain ruin, by acceding to the Prussian demands which the French at Paris refuse to accept, is, we think, altogether incorrect and may not possibly happen. We do not believe that Bismarck would recognize his power to make such treaty; and if he did, Favre would not dare to return to his city. It is probably true that had either Favre or Bismarck in this their last interview manifested peremptory or inflexible feelings, the negotiations would have terminated before now. Though this is only hypothesis, yet small as is its weight, it is sufficient to raise the rumor that Bismarck has manifested a disposition to recede from his demands. Our telegrams to-day are but slight, and give us really nothing more than current rumors.

VINDICATION.

The authorship of a bill relating to trustees, which was introduced into the Legislature for action last winter, and which elicited general condemnation, appears to have been charged against innocent parties, as the following letter of explanation, from Hon. James Ellis, of Pottsville, makes apparent:

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 14, 1870.

ELIAS D. KENNEDY, Esq., 308 Walnut street, Phila.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th inst. is received. You ask me "to favor you with the author and the name of the estate expected to be benefitted by the bill last winter numbered 314, 'entitled an Act to authorize the several Courts of Common Pleas in this Commonwealth to appoint and remove trustees, and to compel them to give security for the faithful execution of their trusts.'"

The bill was sent to me by one of the most respectable members of the bar of Pottsville, with the request that I present it to the Legislature and have it passed. It was explained to me that the estate intended to be effected by the bill was entirely within the county of Schuylkill, and from the circumstances of which I was informed, I was entirely satisfied that the bill should become a law. I at the time knew of no reason why it should not be made a general law. When the bill was printed and placed on the files of the House, I learned it would affect large trusts in other parts of the State, and perhaps injuriously. On learning this I made no effort whatever to have the bill passed. And when it came up for the first reading the bill, I believe without a dissenting vote, was indefinitely postponed.

I can say with positiveness, that no gentleman residing out of the county of Schuylkill had anything to do with the authorship of the bill.

Of this statement you can make any use you desire.

Very truly, JAS. ELLIS.

A PARABLE.

A friend has sent us the following fable, which he has discovered in his collection, and which he seems to think is applicable to some things in our local politics. As he has vouchsafed us no explanation, we shall permit our readers to make their own application of it:

There was once an old juggler who was up to a great many tricks, but the one on which he prided himself most was the manipulation of a great number of rings. These he would throw here and there and mix together and toss about until everybody would be quite unable to tell what rings joined each other or what the juggler had to do with them. And on account of his tawney mane he was called Leon the Juggler. But one day the genius of truth passed by and bewitched the rings so that Leon could not manipulate them as he chose, and he made several frightful mistakes, and exposed himself before the assembled multitude, so that they cried: "Away with him for he is a fraud, and has grievously failed while attempting to deceive us, and take money from our pockets through his manipulation of the rings." Then Leon fled, and for a brief period remained concealed; but he thirsted for revenge, so he gathered about him those who, like himself, had failed in their well-meant intentions of deluding the people, and he said to them: "We will form a more crafty ring than any that has yet been made, and we will employ list and stratagem until we get it into the nose of the people, when we shall be able to pull them this way and that and secure our revenge." Then they made this ring, and it was very craftily done, and all about it was covered with a thin skin, which they called reform, and which was expected to render the ring quite invisible. Then all these wily fellows met and said within themselves we will not dare to bring this ourselves before the multitude for we are known and might perchance not conduce to the speedy belief of the populace in its genuineness and worth. But we will choose out men to represent us who have many shekels and who otherwise, at least in the matter of rings are not known. So they chose a band of men to be their shield from the gaze of the people, and some of these declined to be thus made use of, and those Leon and his accomplices reviled, but others were guileless and allowed themselves to be manipulated as if they were rings. Then they advanced towards the multitude and the men of many shekels walked first and behind walked the manipulators who bore aloft the craftily made ring covered with the thin skin of reform. Then when the multitude beheld this advancing knot of men they called aloud to them and said: "Who are you and why do you come and who is your leader?" And the manipulators thrust forward one of the bearers of shekels and he said: "Behold! I own many shekels, and am honest and true, and we desire to break the rings which are used to deceive the people." But the multitude saw that his hand was red with the gold of the people and his face was yellow with the brass of the rings against which it had been pressed in devotion, and they laughed him to scorn, and Leon the tawney saw that he had erred, and he quickly thrust forward another who was so covered over with his armor of gold that no one could see even if there were a man of any sort within, and he spoke and said, "O multitude, I am rich and honorable, a-hem! and a member of a golden temple, and ride in my chariot, yet am I willing—a-hem!—to condescend to come before the people—a-hem!—to allow them the honor of using me!" But even as he spoke it was observed that around his waist was a girdle or ring of bull's hide, saturated in a dark green fluid which had already washed away much of the golden armor of which he was so proud, but even through the bull's hide the multitude was unable to perceive if there were anything but voice and shekels within and they refused to listen to him, and they set upon the little knot and drove away the manipulators and tore off their skin of reform, so that the craftily constructed ring was exposed and all the people shouted and pointed the finger and hissed with the mouth at "Leon the Juggler" and his accomplices as they skulked away, dragging once more behind them the manacles in which they had now so often failed in deceiving the people.

THE printers of Paris are forming themselves into a corps, to be called the *Legion de Guttenburg*. "We are the soldiers of the intellect," they say; "let us show the foreigner who has dared to invade our soil that, with arms in our hands, we can form a heroic phalanx, and drive him back to the cry, a thousand times repeated, of *Vive la France!*"

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

A writer in the Ohio *Farmer* tells the readers of that paper how to keep farm accounts. He advises them "to keep an account of 1st. All labor expended upon the farm daily, where and for what purpose. 2d The exact expense of every crop, for labor, manure, seed, &c., together with the yield of each. 3d. All money expended upon the farm, in what amounts and for what. 4th. His daily operations, the varying appearance of his crops, results of all experiments, &c. In fact, all that may be of interest or use at a future day. To do this will require three blank books of moderate size—a day book, ledger and farm journal. In the day book should be entered, each evening, all sales and purchases; all amounts received and paid out; all accounts with crops, laborers, neighbors, and in fact all with whom you have any dealings—where it is in work, put it at its cash value, and keep each account on a separate page, keeping the cash account by itself. As soon as a crop is harvested, ascertain how much each item of expense has been, and place the whole amount in the ledger, which should be ruled so that both debtor and creditor accounts can be placed upon the same page. From such an account can be told what each bushel of corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, &c., cost; and this can be done in no other way than by keeping an account of each item of expense in raising them. In the journal should be entered each day, clearly and briefly, the various operations of the farm for that day, the kind of work done, the time of each team and laborer, upon what field or crops, and any other items you wish to remember. Thus you have a record of all work done each day of the year. The journal should be a ruled blank book and have upon the left hand of each page a margin about an inch wide, in which to place the day of the month, and marks to call especial attention to anything to which you wish to refer at some future time. But perhaps some reader here looks up and says, "I farm hundreds of acres, raise various crops, employ many hands, some regularly, some only for a day or two, as my work requires. I should like to have a record of the cost of each crop I raise, of my yearly profit and loss, but it won't pay me for the time I must expend to keep such an account." I have kept such an account for the past nine seasons, and the following is a correct account of all the expenses: One ledger of 96 pages, 37½ cents; two day books of 256 pages each, $2 50; two journals of 244 pages each, $3; total, $5 87½, or less than 75 cents per year, aside from time, which will not exceed five minutes each evening."

TO PURIFY DAIRY UTENSILS.

Stand on end in a convenient place for use, an open-ended vessel of suitable dimensions for the size of the dairy, say from a half barrel to a hogshead. In this slake some good quick lime, enough to make a thin whitewash when filled full of water, and cover to keep out dust and dirt. The lime will settle, leaving a saturated solution of lime over it, as clear as spring water. After using the milk-pans, etc., wash them as other utensils are washed and rinsed; then dip them in the adjoining cask of clear lime water, giving them a quick turn, so that every part becomes immersed therein; set them to drain and dry, and the purification is complete, without any scalding process, from the new pan to the old worn out one. The lime in the clear water instantly neutralizes the acidity of the milk yet remaining in the cracks or seams of the milk vessels, to destroy which the process of scalding has been performed. In the case of a very small dairy or of one cow, the clear water may, if prefered, be dipped out for the time being, and poured gently back again, the lime purifying the water, and keeping it good all summer. Of course there will be a little waste and evaporation, which will be made up by adding clean water as needed, the lime settled in the bottom of the cask keeping up the strength and saturated solution. Let any one who reads and doubts its efficacy, simple try it thoroughly, and he will effect a great saving in time and cost.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

CULTIVATED APPLE TREES.

A correspondent in Montgomery county, Pa., informs us that he can succeed with his apple orchard in obtaining a crop as well as any other field product on his farm. He commences his orchard by selecting his trees himself in the nursery, as a farmer selects his seed before sowing; helps to take them up, as a farmer secures his seed; hauls them home late in the afternoon or evening; puts them in where they are to be planted until the next day; has the ground prepared beforehand and the holes dug; removes and sets the trees as he needs them in the most careful manner, applying two buckets of water to each tree—one when the hole is half filled up, the other when entirely filled, leaving the ground around the tree bowl-like. Stakes firmly; mulches; waters occasionally; keeps all cattle and hogs out; and when the trees are a few years planted, twice a year, spring and fall, scrapes the trunk, scrubs it severely with cow urine gathered in a tank from the stable, using about half a bucket to each tree, and give them a thorough examination to ferret out any worms, etc. He says it is not nearly as much labor as any other crop on the farm. Farmers, do you hear that?—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE BEST PLACE FOR A HORSE.

"Gossipper," in the *Rural World*, says: Winter or summer, except in a stormy time, there is no place so comfortable for colts or tired work horses as a good pasture lot. To tie up a horse at night in a narrow cell, with a plank floor to stand on, is a species of cruelty that civilization ought to be ashamed of. If the poor animal must be confined like a convict in a dungeon, for pity's sake let him have his head and give him at least twelve feet square, with a soft dry floor to stand or lie on. In the large cities land is worth more money than horses; but on the farm there is no excuse for any such wicked economy. Ask the horse what he wants, and he will tell you that a place where he can walk around, lie down, and stretch his tired limbs and roll over from side to side, gives him more ease and comfort, after a day of hard work, than the most costly plank stalls, with all the accompaniments of curry combs, stiff bristle brushes, rubber cloths and dexterous hostlers that can be produced.

TO MAKE A WASHING FLUID.

Take salsoda, one pound; unslaked lime, half a pound; put them in five quarts of water, and boil a short time, stirring occasionally; then set off to cool, and after the liquid has settled, pour it into a stone jug, and cork for use. Soak your white clothes until they are wet through; wring out, and soap wristbands and dirty places. Have your boiler or kettle half filled with water, and when at scalding heat, put in one common teacupful of the fluid. Stir it well, then put in your clothes and boil half an hour; then take out, and rub through one suds only, rinsing well in the blueing water, and your clothes will look better when dried, than if rubbed through two suds before boiling.

HOW TO KEEP GRAPES TILL SPRING.

Tell any one who wants to know, to pick his grapes when not too ripe, on a dry day; have ready some good sealing wax, and whenever any grapes have been broken off the stem, apply the melted wax, and likewise at the end of the stem that has been cut. Then take any sized box you may choose, according to the quantity of grapes you want to put away. Then take cotton batting and cover the bottom of the box with it; then lay in your grapes so one bunch will not touch the other; then cover with the batting, and so on, a layer of grapes and a layer of cotton batting, till the box is full, and let the last layer be cotton. Then put on a good cover and keep them in a cool place, and they will keep good till spring.

CALVES AND COLTS

Should be weaned at four or five months old. This must be done gradually by separating them from the dams for half a day at a time, and giving them grass or cut hay, with a little oil-meal and ground oats upon it. Gradually prolong the period of separation, and shorten the time they are together in the case of colts, and to gradually dry off the mare. With calves, the best plan is to steal the milk, leaving them very little, and so gradually forcing them to depend upon other source for supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The separation and weaning of the lambs occur more abruptly. Big lambs exhaust the ewes greatly, and should be separated from their dams early enough for the ewes to recuperate thoroughly before the breeding season. This is done by removing them at once to a good pasturage out of hearing of the ewes, while these are left upon rather short feed for a few days. The deep milkers may be in danger of having their bags cake and swell, and must be watched and have the milk drawn if the bags feel hot and feverish or much distended.

PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

(TABLE MOUNTAIN, 1870.)

[The following poem has attained to so extraordinary a degree of popularity that, although it is doubtless already familiar to many of our readers, we readily comply with the request we have received to reproduce it in the GAZETTE.]

Which I wish to remark—
  And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
  And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
  Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
  And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
  What that name might imply.
But his smile it was pensive and child-like,
  As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
  And quite soft was the skies;
Which it might be inferred
  That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
  And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,
  And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was euchre. The same
  He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
  With the smile that was child-like and bland.

Yet the cards they were stocked
  In a way that I grieve.
And my feelings were shocked
  At the state of Nye's sleeve.
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
  And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
  By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
  Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
  Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
  And he gazed upon me;
And he rose, with a sigh,
  And said: "Can this be;
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor?"
  And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
  I did not take a hand,
But the floor it was strew'd
  Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards Ah Sin had been hiding
  In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,
  He had twenty-four packs—
Which was coming it strong.
  Yet I state but the facts—
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
  What is frequent in tapers—that's wax.

Which is why I remark,
  And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
  And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar;
  Which the same I am free to maintain.

F. BRET HARTE, in Overland Monthly.

Our neighbor, the *Freheits Freund*, thus winds up a long exposition of the deeds and aims of the *Commercial:*

"If the *Commercial* really labored in the interests of truth and with respectable earnestness to aid in abolishing existing abuses, we would be the first, in the name of the German public whom we represent through the press, to second the efforts of the English sheet. But the *Commercial* has merely surrendered itself as a tool to that little coterie of men, who, because they are repulsed from the leadership of the Republican party, now seek to seize upon every opportunity to heap insinuations upon the prominent members of the party. 'One marks the purpose and gets out of humor,' says a German proverb. The German public of this city has enough sound sense not to allow itself to be fooled by the intrigues of certain Anglo-American blatherskites of the party. The so-called Reform party, whose interests the *Commercial* assumes to represent truly, is already morally dead, because it has not shunned the use of the immoral medium, the *Commercial*."

IN 1739 there were 10 Methodists and 1 preacher, John Wesley. Now there are 50,000 preachers and 3,000,000 communicants and 12,000,000 hearers.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This most wonderful Magnetic Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the World. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for Salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proven to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may, in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses, extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it take precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 60 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At $2.50,
All-Wool Square Shawls
Worth $4.00.
At $5,00,
Double Blanket Shawls,
Worth $8.00.
At 18¾c., all the best makes new style Delaines.
At 18¾c., Barred Shirting Flannels, a great bargain.
At 6¼c., good Dark Calicos.
At 8¾c., Fast Col'd Dark Calicos.
At 15c., extra wide Linen Toweling.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES.
French Merinoes
AND
ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS
IN ALL NEW FABRICS AND COLORS.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs,
FLANNELS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS,
And Other Novelties in Feathers.
BLACK & COL'D VELVETEENS,
Silk Velvets and Satins.
At $1.50, Gored Cloth Skirts, Embos'd Borders.
At 6¼c., Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Mens' White Dress Shirts.
At 18¾c., Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
LACE COLLARS.
Chignons and Hair Pleits.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOODS. LOW PRICES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
NO. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,
New Goods!! *New Goods!!*
33 PER CENT.
UNDER LAST YEAR'S PRICES!!
Shawls, Plaids, Silks, Dresses,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHINTZFS, LINENS.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Discount to the Trade.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.

SWEET POTATOES.—A small lot of choice Jersey Sweets. Just received and for sale by JOHN A. [illegible], Cor. Liberty and [illegible] streets.

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality. MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

L. E. FULTON .... A. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

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FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

C. D. ARNSTHAL .... A. J. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
73 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
And all PRINTING, executed with promptness by
Allan C. Bakewell & Co,
75 WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.
Laing & McKallip
Have removed to 347 Liberty st., lately occupied by Culp & Shepard, where they will be pleased to meet their friends and the public generally. They have constantly on hand a choice assortment of Family Flour, Grain, Feed, Land and Calcined Plaster, White Lime, Foundry Flour, Baled Hay, &c. They are also general agents for the celebrated Johnstown Hydraulic and Louisville Cement and Anthracite Coal.

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
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JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET. Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny.

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CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackerel, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in tubs; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGES.
GEO. S. HILL.
Cor. Wood street and Third avenue.

LONDON BISCUITS.—An assortment of the celebrated Peek, Frean & Co's Crackers, comprising the Pearl Nicnac, Gem, Ring, A, B, C and C. Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels,
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares,
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Carpets at Fair Prices.
Visitors to the GREAT FAIR are requested to look at the
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
M'Farland & Collins
ARE NOW OFFERING IN
Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain
CARPETS,
Floor Oil Cloths and Window Shades,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
SECOND FLOOR.

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
30 TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO..
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

STONE.
WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest Corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Mantels and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Hearth and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870. }

The loan market continues to work easily. The presence of the Bank Examiner causes a temporary check to discounts among the National Banks, thus throwing some paper upon the street during the day that ordinarily goes through the regular channel. The quantity, however, is not large enough to cause any advance in the rates heretofore current outside of bank.

There is more activity in the bond and stock market. The sales last evening at McIlwain's auction rooms, at an advance upon previous quotations, has had the effect of bringing more stock out for sale than we have known for some time past. The street offerings to-day have been generally at a fraction above the quotations there made, but buyers do not seem ready to purchase.

Gold in the New York market has been steady at about 114. Government bonds are a fraction higher, with medium demand.

The stock market has no features worthy of special mention. The effort to depress the market failed, after which stocks recovered former quotations, but contrary to expectations stopped there, instead of moving upward steadily. The closing rates vary slightly from the latest quotations of yesterday. Private advices mention another railroad consolidation nearly completed. It is believed the Chicago and Northwestern and the Rock Island, and said to be upon the basis of $1.25 for the shares of the last named, and 75 for Northwest. The current quotations for North West are between 7@10 per cent. higher than the figure named, and the "outside" quote is probably a mistake. What the railroad magnates will do is better known to themselves, and they will probably keep their own counsel for some weeks yet.

The following article from the *Financial Chronicle* for September will furnish some reliable information in reference to Western roads:

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR AUGUST, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1.

The results which we ventured to anticipate in our last article upon railroad earnings, published August 13th, have been fully realized so far as regards the increase of traffic during that month. All the prominent roads report earnings for August, which show an increase, more or less important, over the same month of 1869. The Chicago and Northwestern road shows an improvement of $[illegible], while the same road during previous months of this year has shown a material falling off in traffic, or rather in gross receipts, from causes which are adverted to in the annual report of the Company, published to-day on another page. Milwaukee and St. Paul shows an increase of $125,475, of which $95,394 was gained in the last week of the month; Rock Island an increase of $75,172; Illinois Central, $19,996; Toledo, Wabash and Western, $16,185; Ohio and Mississippi, $35,759; Central Pacific, $294,188 on its increased mileage, and with the change from gold to currency standard in its figures for this year. Other roads show various differences, as may be seen in the table below:

EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Chicago & Nor'wn	1,209,251	1,0 7,287	[illegible]	......
C. R. I. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	75,172	......
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pittsb'h	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Des Moines Val'y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,996	......
L. C. & L.	177,766	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
M. & C.	118,467	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	125,475	......
North Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,759	......
Pacific of Miss'ri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
St. L. & I. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
St. L., A. & T. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
T., W. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,185	......
Total	$7,228,[illegible]	6,236,[illegible]	1,065,[illegible]	[illegible]

Earnings for the first week in September, so far as they have yet come to hand, are generally favorable, and indicate on many of the roads a fair improvement over the same month of last year. They are as follows:

FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

	1870.	1869.	Increase
*Chicago & Alton	$121,425	$123,139	
Chicago & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10,[illegible]
Chicago & R. I.	151,300	142,543	8,757
Milwaukee & St. P	[illegible]	112,511	[illegible]
North Missouri	77,508	[illegible]	14,409
Pacific of Missouri	89,164	87,653	1,511
St. Louis & I. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, W. & W.	112,329	109,976	2,353

*Decrease—$1,714.

For the purpose of showing what the earnings of a few principal roads have been in the month of September for two years past, thus presenting the figures with which the earnings of the current month must be compared, the following table is given:

EARNINGS IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1869 AND 1868.

	Sept. 1868.	Sept. 1869.
Chicago & Alton	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Chicago & N. W.	1,325,672	1,337,479
Chicago & Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	979,469	[illegible]
Michigan Central	473,545	469,974
Milwaukee & St. Paul	726,585	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	297,132
Toledo, Wabash & W.	470,720	[illegible]

Eight months of the year 1870 having now elapsed, and the course of railroad traffic having been pretty well developed it may be considered a source of congratulation to parties interested in railroad property that the earnings of all the leading Western lines have been so well sustained. It was apparent, after the large traffic of 1869, and the completion in that year of a great number of new roads, that it would indicate decided soundness and prosperity should there be no material decline in earnings during the year 1870 from those of 1869. The figures of last year, however, have thus far not only been equalled, but in many cases materially exceeded, as the table following will show. It may probably be concluded that expenses this year have been below, or certainly not above, those of 1869; and such being the case, the confidence in railroad stocks (assuming always that the management of the roads is honest and judicious,) would seem to be fully warranted by the condition and income of the several properties.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific	$5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
C. & A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
M. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
North Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
O. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Pacific of Mis'i	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
T., W. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......
Total	$41,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	113⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1862	[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1864	[illegible]	U. P. R. R.	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20 1865	[illegible]	C. P. R. R.	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40	[illegible]	Cy. Pacifics	[illegible]

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 21, 1870.

Wall street is apathetic. Money market easy at 5 to 6. Sterling exchange unsettled at 9⅛ to 9⅜. Gold dull at 113⅝@113¾. Borrowing rates 1-32 to flat. Clearances $[illegible]. The Treasury sold one million at [illegible].

Governments ⅛ per cent. better on anticipated large purchases by the Treasury to-morrow. Coupons: '81s, [illegible]; '62s, [illegible]; '64s, 111⅞@112; '65s, [illegible]; new, 110⅝@110¾; '67s, [illegible]; '68s, [illegible]@111; 10-40s, 107⅞@107⅞. Currency 6s, 111⅛@111⅝.

State securities dull and steady; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 62; new do, 59½; new Virginias, 6[illegible]; old Virginias, 6[illegible]; old North Carolinas, 50¼; new do, [illegible].

Stocks dull and fluctuations were but slight: Canton, 63½; Cumberland Coal, 2[illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝; Quicksilver, 6; preferred, 10½; Adams Ex., [illegible]; Wells Fargo, [illegible]; American and Merchants Union Ex., [illegible]; United States Express, [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, 23⅝; do. preferred, [illegible]; Harlem, [illegible]; do. preferred, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; do. preferred, [illegible]; Rock Island, 115⅜; New Jersey Central, [illegible]; St. Paul, 64⅝; do. preferred, [illegible]; Wabash, [illegible]; do. preferred, 76; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Terre Haute, 23; do. preferred, 6[illegible]; Chicago & Alton, 112⅜; do. preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, [illegible]; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 7[illegible]; Baltimore & Ohio, 130; Lake Shore, [illegible]; Indiana Central, 17½; Illinois Central, 1[illegible].

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $[illegible]; currency, $8,[illegible].

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870. }

The markets in a general way present but little that is new or important; if anything, business is rather better, particularly in those commodities that are bought by the country, including groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, as the country merchants are stocking up for the fall and winter trade. The grain trade is also a little better, as the impression is gaining strength that prices are not likely to go much lower, but on the contrary, to advance, though, in any great big prices, are out of the question. It is said, however, that there are a good many buyers for breadstuffs in New York for the markets of France and Germany, and, independent of the war, a good foreign demand is confidently predicted. There is no doubt that war, or no war, France and Germany will have to rely on other countries for breadstuffs for a year to come and that they will draw heavily on this country scarcely admits of a doubt.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely but with a steady demand prices are maintained, $2@3 per bbl. Among the arrivals to-day we can report three car loads from Buffalo, by way of the Allegheny Valley RR—supposed to have been shipped in Western New York, where the yield is said to be unusually large.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½ Pearls, 9¼; Pots 7½.

BEESWAX—Sales at 36 to 38 cents.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll butter is in steady demand, and sells readily at 28@30, but the common and medium grades are very dull and the market is overstocked.

BEANS—Sales of new crop, at $1.75@2 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues to arrive freely and the market is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged, at 6@7 cts per lb.

CHEESE—Is in good supply and lower, with sales of Ohio, at 13@14 cts., the outside figure for Goshen.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and unchanged, 90@95 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@3¼, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet $7@8.

CRANBERRIES—Have just made their appearance, and as yet, the supply is meagre. We quote at $14@15 per bbl for prime cultivated.

CARBON OIL—The demand is only moderate and prices are unchanged, ranging from 22½@23 cents for standard brands in new barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—Continue scarce and in demand and higher—we now quote at 24@25—some sales have been made at the outside quotation.

FRUITS—Peaches continue to sell readily at $3@4 per bushel, and Plums at $4.50@5.50. Grapes in better demand and higher, with sales at 6@8 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Is steady but quiet, and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@7. Rye flour $5.50@6 and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady with a demand fully up to the supply, though unchanged; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.25 for red, and $1.30@1.35 for white. Oats in steady demand, and if anything firmer, though not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 44@45 buying, buyer furnishing sacks, and 48@50 selling. Ear Corn is scarce and we can report sales in small lots at 90@92. Shelled Corn is dull though nominally unchanged at 85@88 for mixed to prime yellow; there seems to be little or no inquiry for it. Rye is still quoted at 83@85, on spot, and 90 for future delivery. Barley continues very irregular, so much so that it is difficult to quote correctly, and, as we noted in our last report, it is owing to the fact that there is a very wide difference in regard to quality. The great proportion of the crop in Western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio is of the common and medium grades, and as a consequence, prime barley sells quicker and at relatively better prices, say $1.10@1.15—we have sales of spring reported all the way from 80 to $1.15.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is improving, as country merchants are taking hold pretty freely and the prospects are favorable for a good fall trade. Sugars are moving pretty freely though unchanged. Crushed, 14¼; A Coffee, 13¾; B, do. 13½; Extra C, 13¼. Syrups have commenced to move again and will doubtless continue active during the fall and winter. New Orleans Molasses scarce and firm at 85@90.

HAY—Is coming in pretty freely but as the demand seems to be improving, prices are fully sustained, $12@18, from country wagons.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.18@1.20, and No. 2 at 85@87.

MILLFEED—Demand fair and prices firm, but unchanged. Bran may be quoted at 90c@$1; seconds $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.75@1.85. Oil meal is quoted at $28@30 per ton at the mills, and $40@42 in store.

ONIONS—In fair demand but unchanged; sales at $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are scarce and higher, and prime peach blows may now be quoted at 85@90 cts per bushel. Sweets are still quoted at $4@4.50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is lower, being quoted at $28. Lard also a shade lower, prime kettle rendered in tierces 16¾; in kegs 18¼; refined in buckets 19. Plain shoulders, 14½; short ribbed sides 17¾; clear sides, 18¾@18½; canvassed sugar cured hams, 25; plain do. 20@24½; dried beef, 23@24.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are higher with sales at 55@60 cents per pair by the coop.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 8¾@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is very little life in the seed market. We continue to quote timothy seed at $5@5.50, and flaxseed at $2.15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870. }

The oil market was again very quiet to-day, the volume of business having been unusually light, while in regard to prices there is not much change. Refined appeared to be a little stronger and holders were somewhat stiffer in their views, and while the offerings were light the demand was by no means urgent. The impression is pretty generally entertained that their will be a steady export demand during the remainder of the season, but very few, if any, expect, in view of the present large and increasing production, to see prices much higher. The oil trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, has been unusually healthier this season, having been remarkably clear of that wild speculative mania which prevailed last year, and our refiners very generally have adhered strictly to legitimate business, and they have nearly all made money.

CRUDE.

No sales—market very quiet, and at the close the feeling seemed to be weaker, without, however, any important change in prices. Spot 10; seller September, 9¾; October, 9¾; seller all year 9½; buyer all year 10.

REFINED.

A shade stronger than yesterday, and some deliveries a fraction higher. Spot 25½; buyer September, 25¾; October, 25½; November and December, 24¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Spray Oil Works 1,128, account L. Hepler; Star Oil Works 148, account Fisher Bro; Fairview Oil Works 450, account Parker & T; H. W. C. Tweddle 74, account S. A. Hall; Tack Bro. 296, account Thos. Hackett; Vista Oil Works 456, account L. W. Young; National Ref. Co. 74, account same; Jas. Wilkins 302, account Phila. & B P. Co; E L Goodwin 302, account J. B. Barbour; Pennock & Beeson 80, account Thos. Chess; Cosmos Oil Works 302, O. C. & A. RR; Vista Oil Works 450, account same; Fisher Bro. 376, account same.

Total .... 3,430 bbls

STATEMENT OF CRUDE OIL SHIPPED BY P. RR. AND A. V. & B. OIL LINE, DURING WEEK ENDING SEPT. 17, 1870.

By D. C. Herbst from Parker, to Poultney & Moale, Baltimore, 340 bbls.

By T. King from Scrubgrass to Poultney & Moale, Balti., 169

By T. McDonough from Foster to Wagner & Leech, Phila., 409

By B. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan, Hestonville, 631.

By B. S. Duncan from Parker to W. P. Logan & Co., Phila., 312 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Josiah Macy's & Sons, Communipaw, 639 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia, 498 bbls.

By Parker & Thompson, from Parker to M. Lloyd, Philadelphia. 641.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Malcolm Lloyd, Philadelphia 389 bbls.

By Fisher Bros. from Parker to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila., 169 bbls.

Total .... 3,[illegible] bbls. of 45 gals.
Total to Phila. .... 2,[illegible] bbls.
Total to Hestonville .... 631 bbls
Total to Baltimore .... [illegible] bbls
Total to Communipaw .... 639 bbls

Grand Total .... 3,[illegible] bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; sales of 2,730 bales of middling uplands at 19½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; sales of 17,000 bbls; the prices are unchanged. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal dull. Wheat dull and drooping; sales 79,000 bush; receipts 17,000 bush; No 2 spring $1.07; No 2 do old $1.12@1.16; No 1 do new $1.17½@1.20; winter red amber $1.25@1.35; white western $1.45@1.50. Corn dull and a shade lower; receipts of 2,000 bushels; mixed sold at 80@85c, and white 90@95c. Oats in fair demand; prices advanced at the closing; receipts of 2,500 bush; Western 50@54c; Ohio 54@57. Coal and leather unchanged. Wool quiet; sale 275,000 lbs. fleece at [illegible]; pulled [illegible]. Hay steady. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and in fair demand. Sugar steady and in moderate demand, Cuba 9¾@10c; Porto Rico 10@10½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; crude 13½@13¾; refined [illegible]. Butter firm and in fair demand. Cheese steady and moderate demand. Manufactured Copper unchanged; ingot easier and more active at [illegible]. Iron is in fair demand and firm. Nails steady. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Lard unchanged, with sales of [illegible] tierces steam at [illegible]c, kettle [illegible]c; also [illegible] tierces, seller September, at [illegible]c, seller December at 14¾c. Whiskey dull and drooping, with sales of [illegible] bbls at [illegible]c. Turpentine dull at [illegible]c. Freights to Liverpool: wheat [illegible].

Latest.—Flour dull but unchanged; moderate export demand. Winter wheat dull and a shade lower, spring steady; No 1 spring new $1.18@1.20, winter red amber $1.28@1.35. Rye: demand light and holders firm; new western [illegible]. Corn dull and a shade lower; mixed [illegible]c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Ohio [illegible]c. Eggs dull; [illegible]c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and weak; business small; No. 1 superfine winter [illegible]; extra do [illegible]. Wheat: higher grades firm but [illegible]; No. 2 red winter [illegible]; No. 1 [illegible]; No. 1 white [illegible]. Corn firmer for best qualities; other grades dull at [illegible] for mixed and [illegible] for choice yellow. Oats dull and declined at [illegible]. Barley dull and declined 5c on best grades and [illegible] on low grades, at [illegible] for Minnesota and [illegible] for fancy Iowa. Rye [illegible]. Butter unchanged in prices. Sugar, no Louisiana here; Porto Rico 10½@12c. Coffee [illegible]. Molasses higher. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88c. Pork dull and declined at $[illegible]. Bacon heavy; some sales lower grade shoulders at [illegible]; clear rib 16¾@17c; clear 17½@18c. Lard: only a limited jobbing demand at 15¾c for choice. Beef Cattle and Hogs steady with a moderate demand.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales family at $5.75@6. Wheat: demand fair and market firm for No. 2 red at $1.14; No. 1 $1.18; No. 1 white Kentucky $1.25@1.35. Corn scarce and firm at 70@72c. Oats: No. 1 34@44c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 75@80c. Barley: No. 1 fall $1.20@1.25. Cotton dull and prices are nominal, sales middling at 18c. Tobacco dull and unchanged. Whiskey: demand fair and market firm: sales iron bound at 88c; wood at 87c. Mess Pork dull at $25.50. Bulk meats dull and declined to 12½@14c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 14½c; clear rib 16½c; clear 17¾c. Lard dull and holders sell at 14¾@15¼c. Butter scarce and firm, 30@34c offered and the supply not equal to the demand. Eggs firm and in fair demand at 22@23c. Full prices asked for Linseed Oil but no demand at 90c. Lard Oil dull and nominal at $1.15@1.18. Coffee steady at 18@22c with moderate demand. Sugar in fair demand and firm at 12@12¾c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, Sept 21.—The cattle market opened firm at a decline of ½@¼c on good, and fully ½c on poor stock; most of the latter went east in first hands. There was considerable trade in good cattle at reduced rates, the sales reaching 2150; arrivals of 462 cars, against 437 last week. Choice Kentucky $8.50@8.62; common $6.70; heifers $7.75; Ohio $7.75@8.50; Indiana good to extra $6.37½@8.10; ordinary Illinois $6.25; Canada $5.15@5.70; Texas in small bunches $5.15. Sheep declined 1½c, and supply light; Canada Lambs $6.50; Indiana Sheep $4.25@4.75; Ohio $4.25. Hogs depressed at $8.75@9 for Ohio; 8.75 for Michigan; Iowa hogs worth $9.75@10.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Hogs dull and unsettled $8.50@9.25 for gross. Cattle dull and nominal at $6.75 for gross with a large supply.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Flour dull and declined 1½@1½c. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 06@1 06¾; seller for October $1 06¾@1 07. Corn dull and declined ¾@1c; No. 2 mixed 66c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 37@37¼ cash; 37¼@37¾ sellers for October. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2 71c. Barley dull and declined 2@3c; No. 2 $1 04@1 04¼. Mess pork $25 50@26 00 cash; $22 00@22 50 seller for December. Lard 15c cash; 12¾@13c seller for December. Hogs quiet and weak at $8 50@9 20 for common to choice. Freights dull. Receipts 5,227 bbls of flour; 82,000 bus wheat; 62,350 bus corn; 61,630 bus oats; 7,071 bus rye; 65,760 bus barley; 3,395 hogs. Shipments 5,063 bbls flour; 38,285 bus wheat; 69,125 bus corn; 31,565 bus oats; 1,040 bus rye; 27,240 bus barley; 3,744 hogs.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand, but less firm, with sales of superfine at $5@5.50, and extra family, at $6@7. Wheat is in good demand at full prices, with sales of Indiana red, at $1,38@1,40, and choice western at $1,42@1,45. Rye, 86c. Corn is active and advanced, with sales of mixed at 96c, and yellow, at $1. Oats steady, and in moderate demand, with sales of prime at 54@55c. Whiskey is dull, with sales of iron hoop at 90@91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4,05@5.70, extra $6@6.50 and family $6.50@7.25. Wheat scarce and firm; western red $1,35@1.36. Corn active and advanced; yellow 80c@$1. Oats 47@50c. Rye 65@75c. Mess pork quiet at $28@28.50. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; sides 17¾, clear rib 17¾ and shoulders 15c. Hams 25@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whiskey; demand fair and market firm at 92c; 93c asked.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The market continues active and buoyant. The most important changes to-day are as follows: Lawrence J 40c; inch advanced from 15 to 15½c; Otis A X A blue denims advanced from 24½ to 25c; do. B B and do. C C advanced from 18½ to 19c; Androscoggin 9-4 bleached sheetings advanced from 37½ to 40c, and do. 8-4 advanced from 32½ to 35c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates by 2c; No. 2 white Wabash $1 46; white Michigan $1 28; amber Michigan $1 14; No 1 amber Illinois $1 38; No 2 $1 28; No 2 red Wabash $1 14½@1 15; No 1 red Wabash $1 18. Corn quiet and weak; No 1 mixed 72c; No 2 do 69c. Oats in fair demand and advanced 1c; No 1 44c; No 2 41c; Michigan 42c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 115 and exports 320 bales. Flour firmer at $5@8. Corn scarce at 85@90c. Oats quiet at 50c. Hay dull at $20@23. Bran in demand at $18. Lard dull at 17@18c. Pork nominal at $27.50. Bacon; shoulders 14½ and sides 17@18c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 21.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.30; red winter Wabash $1.27. Corn firm and demand fair. Oats dull and nominal.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine winter $7.75@8. Wheat dull and declined after closing; $1.20 for No 1 red winter. Crude petroleum $4.40; refined 22½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Cotton in fair demand and lower; middling 17¾@17½c; sales 500 bales; receipts of 1228, exports 2000, stock 6535 bales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—Flour dull but unchanged; receipts 2000 bbls. Wheat dull and prices lower; No. 1 $1,08 and No. 2 $1.06.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 21.—15 pkgs lard, 2 do susage, W B Hays & Son; 8 bgs feathers 15 bgs cornmeal, F G Craighead; 10 tcs lard, 1 hhd bacon, 5 tcs hams, J H Parker; 2 tcs hams, 2 do dry beef, W H Wilson; 2 bbls whisky, W H Brill; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 50 cads tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 50 tcs lard, 2 cars bulk meat, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, Segmyer & V; 196 oil bbls, J M Riter; 25 bales wool, East; 1 bbl oil, 20 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 58 bgs barley, Sam Hood; 33 bgs corn, 12 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 45 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 3 bbls whisky, R Robinson; 100 buckets tar, James Connor; 1 hhd tobacco, A Schaub; 10 cars staves, W Hastings; 1 car millfeed, W H Nantker & Son; 5 pkgs tobacco, A S Gilmore; 20 bxs candles, S H Baird; 10 pkgs do, J Koheu; 5 tcs beef, 2 do tongues, E H Myers & Co; 1 car millfeed, Schomaker & Co; 1 car oats, Dan Wallace; 25 bbls linseed oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 4 bales tow, J Mayer & Son; 25 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 10 bales yarn, Jos Horne & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, September 21.—10 cars metal, Graff, B & Co; 2 do blooms, 16 metal, Nimick & Co; 14 do ore, McKnight & Co; 1 car lath, W Dilworth & Co; 70 m shingles, S P & J N Young; 100 bxs starch, Dilworth H & Co; 25 same, Rinehart S & Co; 68 m shingles, Neil & W; 2 cars lumber, G Neil & Co; 5 pkgs tob, J M Sichel; 10 same, Austin & Co; 20 same, S H Baird; 10 same, Pretzfeld Bro; 5 bbls. 20 cks pearl ash, J B Canfield; 7 bbls oil, Lee & M; 2 cars oats, 60 bgs do, W G Miller; 10 bbls apples, Vanfosen & Co; 4 same, Houck J & Co; 8 same, P Duff & Son; 2 bbls molasses, Segmyer & V; 10 bbls of apples, 3 do onions, J Herbert; 48 sks oats, J Dunn; 9 bbls apples, Watt L & Co; 22 same, Voigt M & Co; 3 bgs t seed, P Duff & Son; 15 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 125 bgs sumac, Schwartz & M; 20 o bbls, D B Moore; 130 same C A Wormcastle; 5 hhds tob, E Wormser; 28 bbls vinegar, Head & M; 100 boz brooms, Jas Conner.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 24.—105 bbls flour, Segmyer & V; 100 same, 50 bxs cheese, Dilworth H & Co; 2 bbls glue, G A Kelley; 100 bbls flour, owner; 200 same, 30 bxs cheese, Watt L & Co; 20 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 19 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 24 bgs m feed, Keil & R; 1 car barley, Pier D & Co; 1 car flaxseed, J W Thursby; 33 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 17 same, Voigt M & Co; 25 same, Watt L & Co; 56 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 1 car staves, W C Dean; 5 sks wool, Harbaugh & Co; 16 bbls apples, W J Steel Bro; 80 same, I Lackey & Co; 14 same, H Riddle; 26 sks rags, Graham & Co; 10 bbls flour, Harshaw & T; 8 bales hops, J M Carson; 67 bxs yeast, Reymer Bro; 5 rolls leather, Geo H Anderson & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 21.—35 bbls apples, Geo Stewart; 2 cars flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car shingles, John Alston & Son; 1 do lumber, McKirdy & McGinniss; 100 tar bbls, F W Gerdis; 62 bbls rosin, H P Schwartz; 8 cars railroad iron, Pleasant Valley RR Co; 1 car blooms, Spang, C & Co; 23 bgs flour, J Best; 14 bgs feed, Adams & Knox; 27 bbls apples, R Knox & Son; 5 doz brooms, Jas Lockhart; 6 do do, Bender Bro; 6 do do, R J Jacobs; 2 bales hops, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do barley, Lutz & Waltz.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 21—1 car apples, H Rea Jr; 2 same, Ira Lakey; 1 car metal, W Smith; 1 car oats, Bingham C & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 1 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Bruggerman & O'B; 25 bags oats, Scott & G; 4 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 car rr iron, B R & M R R Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, September 21—75 bbls cement, Owens & M; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 2 same, Lloyd & B; 48 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 10 kegs nuts, Lewis O & P; 304 bdls paper, Smith & F; 6 bdls leather, W Fiaccus & Son 6 do tar, Fulton B & Co; 95 bgs oats, McBane & A; 27 bdls s iron, J Dunlap.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.
ap8

☞ MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOOK TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.
my3:w2T

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, —Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y.
au1:s76

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my7:w2T

DRIED PEACHES.—5 bbls for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

RIVER NEWS.

Capt. C. L. Brennan reached home from Cincinnati on Tuesday night. As we have already noticed, he has chartered the Juniata to the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Company as a low water packet. As soon, however, as there is water she will be placed in the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade again. She was built for this trade, and Capt. Brennan intends to keep her in it.

Capt. James Ransom has purchased the towboat Nora from Smith & Porter, of New Cumberland, West Va., for $8,000. He intends fitting her up as a cotton boat, and will place her in some of the small streams in Texas.

The Carrie V. Kountz came off the dock at St. Louis on Saturday last.

Capt. John Wolfe, an old steamboat man, but who for some years has been engaged in the oil business, has some idea of giving up the latter and may possibly return to the river again.

As will be seen by card, the new steamer Era, Capt. J. H Kouns, is announced to leave for New Orleans and Red river on Saturday next.

—The Natchez *Democrat*, of Saturday, says: It is rumored among steamboatmen that the Natchez will leave New Orleans next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, in the best possible running trim, and ready to make an effort to beat the recent fast time of the R. E. Lee to this city and Vicksburg. In the present stage of water, and the advantage she will gain in starting so soon in the morning, the impression is that she will make Natzchez short of seventeen hours.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: Two-thirds of the steamboats on our Western rivers have ladies' names, or feminine titles. Belle is very frequent, and Nellie, Katie, Susie, Ella, Jennie, Lorena, Ida, Emilie, Emma, Octavia, Sallie, the Fannie Julia, Minnie, Nellie, Addie, Bertha, Minneola, Leonora and Mollie, are all called into requisition by steamboatmen. Who will say that they are not women' righters?

—The Oshkosh Northwestern reports that the Wolf river is still higher than has been known for many years. The Fox at that point is now as high as it was in the spring, and is still rising. Boats on the Wolf river are delayed several hours every day by the inconvenience caused by the high water in loading.

—General Nathen Rannev, of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Co., was the junior member of the first firm that did a wholesale business on the St. Louis levee. This was in 1818 19-20 21, when the population of the city numbered about 5,000.

—The Mary Boyd met with a slight accident on her last trip up the Arkansas river while passing through the shute near the mouth. The night was dark and a projecting snag stripped the plank from the starboard guard.

—White river pilots are now asking $10 per day for transient tripping. The regular packets are paying $150 to $175 per month. Arkansas river packets are paying $200 per month

—The Ouachita steamer Rapidan which sunk some time ago has been raised, and is ready to enter the trade as soon as the water becomes any way respectable.

—Because the Juniata could not make the railroad connections at Cincinnati and Louisville, the Ben Franklin has been designated as the evening packet.

—The towboat Webster is aground at Buffington where she will remain until released by a raise. There are only 34 inches at Buffington and Blanny.

—The Fort Smith has gone to White river to run as a low water packet from Augusta up in connection with the regular packets from Memphis.

—The Louisville eastern bound roads have reduced the freighs on crude tobacco in hhds from 65 to 45 cents, which is now the prevailing rate.

—Capt. Henry Brolaski will resign command of the W. R. Arthur, and Capt. Pat. Yore will have temporary command.

—The Indiana towed the Magneta to Cairo where they will lay up until business opens.

—Capt. Frank Stein, now in command of the Anna, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday.

RIVER PACKETS.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.—The new and splendid steamer THIRTEENTH ERA.... J. H. KOUNS, Master. Will leave for the above ports direct on SATURDAY, Sept. 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M. se22

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer MESSENGER .... Capt. ——— ——. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports direct, on first rise of water. For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. CHRIEST & CO., se7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DESCRIPTION of Private Marks and Brands of DARLINGTON & CO., Proprietors of "Darlington's Brewery."

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, No. 290, December Term, 1870.

And now, September 20th, 1870, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, passed April 4th, 1865, DARLINGTON & CO., Brewers and Manufacturers of Malt Liquors in the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, file the following description of the Brands or Stamps and Private Marks, by which their barrels, half barrels, and other vessels, may be known, and which are as follows:

Brands or Stamps—"Darlington's Brewery." "Pollock, Kaltenborn & Co."

Private Marks—One-half of heads of barrels, &c. painted White; some barrels painted Green between first and second hoops, forming a zone or ring around said vessels, and a Five Pointed Star branded on top stave.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
se21-w Proprietors of Darlington's Brewery.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of NICHOL SOMMERVILLE, late of Allegheny City, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the said estate are requested to present them properly probated for payment.

JOHN S. NICHOL, Administrator,
177 Federal street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug. 23, 1870. au23:o69

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. A. JOHNSTON, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, and those owing said estate pay the same, to

JOHN C. PARRY, Administrator,
au13:b69 194 Second Avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Savings Bank, entitled the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, to be located in Sharpsburg, with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $500,000.

se2:c76 JUNE 27th, 1870.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 1, 1870. }

To Delinquent Tax-payers in the City of Allegheny.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes, rates, levies or assessments in said City of Allegheny, that they are required to pay the same on or before the

1st Day of October Next,

And if the same is not paid on or before the first day of October next, then FIVE PER CENT. will be added thereto and made payable thereon, and if the same be not paid on or before the First day of November next, following, warrants will be directed to properly qualified persons commanding each of them to levy for said taxes with all costs and charges accrued thereon, of any goods and chattels of the delinquents wheresoever found and to make sale thereof after advertisement as in cases of distress for rent.

D. MACPHERSON,
se1:c67 City Treasurer.

DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!

The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $8 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at

JAMES BOWN'S,
se6 136 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY.
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
se6 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

APPLE PARERS.
LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE
APPLE PARERS.
A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturer's prices by
se6 JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing, Cornice work, Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 22 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa. au23:o69

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
CASH CAPITAL........$300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. 1e10:k43

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
oc9:daT CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, A. Moore, D. DeHaven, John Benn, G. Wettach, Andrew Ackley, S. H. Geyer.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. ju16:a10

ALLEGHENY
NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.
No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
Capital Stock........$500,000.
J. W. COOK, President,
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier,
1e25:z8 W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.

THE
DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL........$240,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.
DIRECTORS:
James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Fleming, Wm. D. Cooper, Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerheld, N. P. Sawyer.
President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. 1e9:y32

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL........$100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Maginn, R. J. Grace, N. Stupy, James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes.
jel:b5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
No. 83 Fourth Ave.
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Vice President—HENRY FLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
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Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL
BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL........$300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BATES, A. H. ENGLISH, W. H. EVERSON, W. O. HUGHART, JOHN LINDSAY, D. S. MACRUM, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, B. F. WILSON, JACOB KLEE.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh. Pa.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
my1:s82

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
ja30:a1

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UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
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Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
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CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.
The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road. The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security.
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meanwhile. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
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TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
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KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
se6:a46

FINANCIAL.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 65 Fourth Avenue.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS, $2,598,371 60
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN.
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TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAMES B. D. MEEDS.

CENTRAL BANK
No. 35 Bank Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA
CAPITAL........$100,000
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
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THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier.
ap11:v70MWF

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

JOHN McKIRDY........A. TAYLOR.
Jno. McKirdy & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.
No. 351 Liberty Street.
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FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. se7

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ap19:x89 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ap1:x9

M. STEELE........J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN SHIPTON........A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

OILS.

W. W. McClelland & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon,
AND
HEAD-LIGHT OILS.
OFFICE: ROOM 5, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. au13:b66

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JOSEPH P. WOOD.
CHARLES C. BURKE,
101 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
jy30a71

Tack, Bro. & Co.,
PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
Philadelphia.
je29

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.,
ap12 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL. Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE, ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.
SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.
SPINDLE OIL, WOOL OIL, TANNERS STUFFING and FINISHING OIL, HARNESS OIL, HEAD-LIGHT OIL, BENZOLE, GASOLINE, PARAFFINE.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

FLOUR.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
3 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

IRON AND STEEL.

CRESCENT
STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
my28:z46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n61

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1832.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 160 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
1204 Frankford Avenue,
(Above Girard avenue.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacturer of exclusively first-class
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, etc. Suitable for private family, and public use. Also HEARSES of most modern styles and finish.
Designs and prices furnished when desired.
Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention.
All work warranted. se10:d28

JOHN Q. WORKMAN........H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOS. M. GAZZAM..JOHN SHANNON..WM. H. LOWE.
Jos. M. Gazzam & Co.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLERS AT LAW
Solicitors in Equity and Bankruptcy. Office, No 96 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. je23:y69

G. W. DeCAMP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Has removed to No. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh. Will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja29:k73

H. H. McCORMICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 GRANT STREET.
☞ Prompt attention given to all kinds of legal business. ja3:s

ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,
se:n59-T Pittsburgh, Pa.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT, Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Offices: No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
☞ Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. ja19

WM. B. NEEPER,
ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, 112 Fifth avenue.
Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

ASSESSMENTS.

OPENING OF JUSTIN STREET, PITTSBURGH. NOTICE.—The assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Justin Street are now in my hands for collection. Persons on whom assessments were made are required to pay the same within thirty days of this date, after which time the unpaid assessments will be filed as liens against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Att'y.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1870. se2:c69

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French for young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 21. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM De HERRILLY,
je28:z17-TTHS Principal.

RUBBER TUBING.
All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Agents for this city.

DRIED APPLES.—10 bbls extra nice, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

PEARLS.—20 Casks No. 1 Pearl Ash for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:89

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:g6

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:g69

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD.
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing. se15:d55

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
(NINTH WARD.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT
FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and, therefore superior in finish to any other.
☞ Send for Price List. au10:b71

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:z69

ROLLS

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my16:q5

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Moorhead & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Renold & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap8:v14

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 NINTH STREET,
ja8:k67 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After June 12th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	12:50 am	Mail Train	[illegible]
Mail Train	8:10 am	Fast Line	[illegible]
Baltimore Ex.	[illegible]	Cincinnati Ex.	[illegible]
Cincin'ti Ex.	[illegible]	Pittsb'gh Ex.	[illegible]
Phila. Express	3:50 pm	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Fast Line	7:40 pm	Way Passng'r	10:50 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1	[illegible]
Wall's No. 2	[illegible]	Brin'n Ac No. 1	[illegible]
Wall's No. 3	[illegible]	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 pm	Johnstown Ac.	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	[illegible]	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	[illegible]	Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	[illegible]	Brin'n Ac No. 2	[illegible]
Walls No. 6	11:30 pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	10:50 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. H. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
jel3 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:38 a m	Fast Line	12:42 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	[illegible]	Wheeling Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Mail	7:03 a m	Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
Erie & Y'n Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago Mail	[illegible]
Chicago Ex.	[illegible]	Cleveland Ex.	[illegible]
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	[illegible]	Erie & Y'n Ex.	[illegible]
Pacific Ex.	[illegible]	Cl. & Wh'g M'l	[illegible]
Wellsville Ex.	[illegible]	C. & St. L. Ex.	7:10 p m
Erie Express	[illegible]	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac.	[illegible]	Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]
Leetsdale	[illegible]	Bea'r Falls	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]	Enon	[illegible]
Enon	[illegible]	New Castle	[illegible]
Leetsdale	[illegible]	Leetsdale	[illegible]
Bea'r Falls	[illegible]	Bea'r Falls	[illegible]
Leetsdale	10:45 p m	Leetsdale	[illegible]
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:50 a m

☞ Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 30, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	[illegible]	Mail	[illegible]
Freeport No. 1	[illegible]	Freeport No. 1	[illegible]
Claremont Ac.	[illegible]	Claremont Acc.	[illegible]
Freeport No. 2	[illegible]	Freeport No. 2	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	Springd'e No. 1	[illegible]
Springd'e No. 2	[illegible]	Freeport No. 3	[illegible]
		Springd'e No. 2	[illegible]

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 2:50 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Kittanning can be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 170 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES [illegible], Agent.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON,
my30 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Night Express	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Way Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brady's Bend Acc'n	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Soda Works	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st Hulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Hulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d Hulton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarentum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church	[illegible]	[illegible]

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
je13 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	5:50 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac.	6:40 A.M.
Glenwood Ac	7:10 A.M.	Glenwood Ac	8:00 A.M.
Way Passeng'r	9:05 A.M.	West Newton Ac.	9:25 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac.	11:00 A.M.	Express Tr'n	10:30 A.M.
Expr's Train	3:15 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac.	2:10 P.M.
West Newton Ac.	4:30 P.M.	Way Passen'r	3:10 P.M.
Braddock's Ac.	5:30 P.M.	Mail Train	6:10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac.	6:30 P.M.	Braddock's Ac.	7:00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac.	10:40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac.	9:50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 P.M.	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
je8 Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible] noon
Fast Line	[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]
Southern Express	[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]
Mixed Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonald Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steubenville Accommod.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonald Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

The 10:48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:12 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je13

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
OFFER
Table Knives & Forks
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
Scissors,
Razors,
Putty Knives,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY AT
LOW PRICES.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
jel PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINC, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the superior quality of our Pure White Lead, and which we may be permitted to say, we have for many years manufactured, and which has been long known to be superior in color and covering properties.
GUARANTEED to be a pure carbonate of Lead and equal in every respect to any in the market, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 333 Liberty street. Dealers in Drugs, Dyes and Painters Materials.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Republicans of the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, will observe a meeting called for them on our first page. Let no man fail to attend.

There will will be an opening of Fall Hats and Bonnets, at J. H. Warner's, 55 Fourth avenue, Thursday, Sept. 22d. 2

Louisa Miller says she was attacked and beaten on Second street, Allegheny, a few evenings since by Frank Peterson alias Frank Meyers. Frank, yesterday, was arrested and gave bail for trial.

Obadiah Eberhart, unthinkingly or otherwise, put his fist in a forcible manner into the face of James Haskinson yesterday, for which he will be arrested as soon as possible by Alderman O'Donnell's police.

Home Again.—Mr. S. P. Schriver, the popular merchant of this city, is home again, having been absent nearly four weeks, and we are happy to say that he enjoyed good health during his absence, as his physical appearance indicates.

First Fall Opening.—On Saturday, the 21st inst., Mrs. S. C. Robb will have her first fall opening of hats, bonnets, ribbons, flowers, feathers and lace goods at her fashionable millinery and trimming store, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

Shoes! Shoes!! Shoes!!!—There will be sold at A. Leggate's Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, on Friday morning at nine o'clock, a very large assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters, being the stock of a shoe store quitting business.

$65 had been invested in a suit of clothing by John Henderson, who is grieved that the raiment should be stolen from him. His grief assumed the shape of an information for larceny against Jno. Lemon. A policeman is looking for the sour man.

Alice Hall says she boarded with Jennie Smith until recently, when their relationship was dissolved. Jennie retained Alice's trunk, for which an information for larceny as bailie was preferred against her yesterday before Alderman Neeper, upon which a warrant was issued.

"An Important Meeting."—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards will be held at the Seventeenth Ward School House Fortieth street, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take measures to procure a market house for said wards.

Attention.—There will be a meeting of the colored voters of Pittsburgh, in Miller street school house, to-morrow evening. Business of importance. Come one, come all. By order of President of Central Organization.

EDWARD BAILEY, President.
DANIEL W. ATWOOD, Secretary.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 20x24 inches in size with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

The Meeting To-Night.—Republicans will not fail to remember that a grand mass-meeting will be held to-night at the Allegheny Diamond. Hon. Ebenezer M'Junkin, of Butler, Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Col. T. M. Hayes, Josiah Cohen and other distinguished speakers will be in attendance to address the meeting.

A Bad Habit.—Bad habits should be broken off. If David Lisle is in the habit of whipping his wife Rosanna, the habit is unquestionably a bad one and should immediately be broken. So think his neighbors on Webster street, Second ward, Allegheny, and such is Mayor Callow's opinion. He has issued a warrant for David's arrest.

Rebecca Shubert, of Ross township having an antipathy to the little daughter of her neighbor, Philip Beckert, took occasion to express her feelings, yesterday, by whipping the child. So says Philip, upon whose complaint Alderman Bolster issued the usual papers, authorizing Rebecca to call at his office, that the case might be investigated.

Contracts Awarded.—The High School Building Committee met yesterday afternoon and awarded the painting, roofing, plumbing, &c., to the following named parties: Painting—Bassett & Brown, $1,978. State roofing—J. C. Newmeyer, $2080.57. Galvanized cornice and tin work—H. Adler, $1,850. Gas fitting—Craig Brothers, $825. Plumbing—Craig Brothers, $1,175.

Second Crop.—On the beautiful grounds of Mr. W. J. Kane, at the corner of Allegheny and Ohio avenue, in Allegheny city, is a pear tree, now in full bloom, giving promise of a second crop of fruit. We fear the September equinox may interfere with the promise, but were delighted with the beauty of a cluster of these rare untimely blossoms, handed to us by Mr. Kane.

There was a beggar soliciting alms in the Ninth ward yesterday. He was a pugnacious mendicant. He whipped John Ellsworth because John did not accede to his demands. John had him arrested, taken before an Alderman and fined. He managed to rake up sufficient from his pile to pay a fine, and thus again felt freedom. It is probable he will not try the whipping game again.

Another "Plot!"—Scene Court House yard two P. M., yesterday.

First speaker, (mysteriously) "There's another big plot around the Court House."

Reporter, (eager, excited)—How! where, which is it?

First speaker (gravely) "the Grass plot.

Audible smiling, like the roar of many waters heard in the vicinity."

Correction.—An error occurred in our report of the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions Court of Tuesday, which was overlooked by the proof reader. In our report of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Andrews, we say that the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." It should have been "not guilty." We deem this correction due to the defendant as well as to Mr. McCarthy his counsel who conducted the defence so ably.

Something New.

We have received from the Novelty Printing Company some beautiful specimens of the work that issues from its press. Blotting Pads, Price Lists, Visiting Cards, Labels and Business Cards, all done in a style and with a neatness not often excelled in the most renowned of the job offices of the city. Some of these specimens are in neat black, while others are of all colors and others again are printed in gold. All of this is most surprising to us when we reflect that the Novelty Printing Company was organized during the summer just past, and consists of two young gentlemen, Mr. J. H. Wilkins and Mr. Park E. Bell, aged we believe, something like 13 or 14 years each, who had no previous experience and attend to all the duties of their office themselves, setting up, press work, distributing, cleaning and all of the other details. We can heartily recommend this young firm while at the same time assuring its members of our best wishes for their success.

Internal Revenue.

Below we give the Internal Revenue returns of the Passenger Railways, Bridges, places of Amusement and Steam Railroads for the month of August:

AMUSEMENTS.	
Varieties (opened August 15th)	$ [illegible]
[illegible] Museum	2,125
Sylvester (six nights)	702
McEvoy's Hibernicon (nine nights)	[illegible]
STREET RAILWAYS.	
Citizens' Passenger Railway Co.	$14,0[illegible]
Allegheny & Manchester Railway Co.	12,0[illegible]
Birmingham Railway Co.	7,097
Central (Minersville) Railway Co.	2,2[illegible]
Oakland & East Liberty Railway Co.	4,5[illegible]
BRIDGES.	
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	$ 2,7[illegible]
Hand Street Bridge	1,5[illegible]
Monongahela Suspension Bridge	2,061
Upper Monongahela Bridge	1,453
STEAM RAILROADS.	
Pitts. & Conn. Railroad Co.	$17,740
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.	36,0[illegible]

The Mechanics Street Bridge and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway have not yet made their returns.

Amusements.

Opera House.—A large and select audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to hear Mr. Barrett in "Rosedale." The piece has been running since Monday night, and would draw full houses for a month if played for that length of time as Mr. Barrett plays it. The several characters in the caste, personated by the different members of the company, are well represented throughout, in fact we doubt if the piece was ever better played than during the present week at the Opera House. It will be repeated this evening.

Academy.—The entertainment at the Academy of Music continues to be well patronized by ladies as well as gentlemen, large numbers of whom visit the Academy nightly. The Fisk burlesque troupe are creating quite a sensation with the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." The other attractions are numerous and of a very entertaining character.

Varieties.—Crowded houses at the Varieties Theatre every night. "Vivian" the comic vocalist, the "four blondes," and McAndrews, the great delineator of negro comicalities, are the chief attractions.

Lafayette Hall.—St. Joseph's Fair now in progress, nightly attracts large audiences, and all are delighted with its many pleasing features. St. Cecilia's excellent brass band discourses excellent promenade music each evening. The voting is very lively. Gen. Negley closely chases Mr. Hopkins on the silver service. For the gold watch the contest is exciting between Moseby and Wilson. At nine o'clock this evening St. Cecilia's band will discourse some new French and German compositions, affording a rare and free concert.

A CONFLAGRATION.

Fire on Webster Avenue—Three Dwellings Burned—The Cause of the Fire.

Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday there was an alarm of fire from box 81, corner of Kirkpatrick street and Centre avenue, to which the Fire Department of that district responded promptly, and found three tenement houses on Webster avenue in flames. The houses were known as Mill's Row, and were frame structures. Having stood for a number of years they were of a very inflammable nature, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the flames could not be subdued. A general alarm was sounded about half an hour later, and several other steamers repaired to the scene of the conflagration, but before these arrived the buildings were destroyed, with nearly all their contents. One of the houses was owned and occupied by James Johnson, and the others were occupied one by a Mr. Gray, and the other by a Mr. Smith. The furniture of all three families was nearly all destroyed. The loss will not exceed $[illegible], and was covered by insurance. The fire originated from the stove pipe in one of the houses, which passed out through the roof.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Daring Act—A Young Man Knocked Down and Robbed of $11,000 in Daylight—Pursuit and Capture of the Thief—He is Committed for Trial.

One of the most bold and daring highway robberies that has occurred in this city for several years was perpetrated yesterday about two o'clock P. M., by a young man giving his name as Charles Adams, and an accomplice whose name is unknown to the authorities. The circumstances, so far as our reporter could ascertain, were as follows: Mr. W. J. A. Kennedy, book-keeper for Shoenberger & Blair, whose office is at the corner of Fourteenth and Railroad streets, in the Ninth ward, as has been customary for some months past, drew $11,000 from the Allegheny National Bank, Fifth avenue, for the firm of Shoenberger & Co., whose office is in the same building as that of Shoenberger & Blair, with whom he is employed. The money, as was his custom, was placed in a small travelling satchel with the bank book, and Mr. Kennedy, who is a man of rather small stature and slender build, but possessing a lion's heart, as the facts in the affair fully establishes, started for the office of his employers. As a precautionary measure against thieves, or in order to elude any one who might see him get the money from the bank and follow him for the purpose of robbing him, Mr. Kennedy has made it a practice to go direct from the bank to the Union Depot in order to leave the impression that he was going away on the train, and passing through the depot would follow the track to Fourteenth street, where he would get down the wall and pass down that street to the office. He did not depart from this habit yesterday, yet he was not successful in avoiding the thieves. Soon after he started down Fourteenth street he saw two men walking in front of him, very slowly, and apparently watching his movements. He passed them, and when crossing Spring alley one of the men passed in front of him while the other stepped up behind him and seized the satchel which contained the money and attempted to wrest it from him. Mr. Kennedy held to the satchel, and in the scuffle was whirled round with his back toward the man who had passed him, an accomplice of the fellow who had hold of the satchel, and while in this position the fellow behind him struck him three or four blows on the back of the head with a "billy," knocking him partially down and causing him to loose his hold on the satchel. The thieves, or robbers, then took to their heels, and ran down Spring alley. Mr. Kennedy, who recovered almost instantly from the blows he had received, started in pursuit. He gained rapidly on the thieves, and one of them turned and drew a revolver upon him. Mr. Kennedy stepped into Mr. Ardary's stable, which was near at hand, and called for assistance, when the fellows again started to run, and were followed by Mr. Kennedy and Ardary's book keeper, who managed to keep in sight of the fugitives, and continued to cry "stop thief." On reaching Twelfth street, the thieves turned toward Liberty and upon reaching Penn they separated, one taking to the right and the other keeping on up to Liberty street, on reaching which he turned toward the depot. The cries of "stop thief" aroused the neighborhood, and several persons joined in the chase. As Adams, who had the money, passed the stables of the Adams Express Company, on Liberty street, a young man, hearing the cry of "stop thief," ran out, and his sudden appearance startled the fellow and caused him to drop the satchel, which was picked up a moment afterward by Mr. Kennedy, who kept on after Adams until he lost him among the cars in the depot yard. Adams, after dropping the satchel, crossed the street, and run into the car yard of the Panhandle Railroad, and as he crossed the platform of the depot, officer Craig joined in the chase. He succeeded in getting near enough the thief to catch him by the coat tail, but the coat gave way and the thief escaped. Craig followed, and in attempting to cross between the cars the fugitive drew his revolver and fired at the officer twice, trying it seems, to add murder to the crime of robbery. The officer fell back at the second fire, and the thief retreated into the tunnel. A young man at the express stables hearing the facts, jumped into a wagon, and drove down to the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where he met officer Isaac Jones, whom he took in the wagon and drove to the west end of the tunnel expecting to intercept the thief. They were a few minutes too late, however, arriving there in time to see the fellow, who was now coatless, having left part of his coat with officer Craig and the remainder in the tunnel, going up Boyd's Hill. Officer Jones started in pursuit and after a chase of about half a mile found his man in Palmer's brick yard, and calling officer Chambers to his assistance captured the fellow and took him to the Mayor's office. In the meantime Mr. Kennedy returned to the office of his employers with the money and reported the affair, and being notified of the capture of the man, he, in company with Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Shoenberger & Co., repaired to the Mayor's office, and Mr. Kennedy fully identified the man. Information was then made against Adams, by Mr. Kennedy, charging him with highway robbery or larceny from the person, and after a hearing the Mayor committed Adams to jail in default of $2,000 bail for his appearance at Court.

Officer Craig then came in and made information charging Adams with felonious assault, alleging that the accused had fired two shots at him with a pistol, and after a hearing, in default of bail, the Mayor committed the accused to jail for trial.

The informations were sent up to Court at once, and will probably be brought before the Grand Jury this morning. The accused has an exceedingly fair prospect of being provided with boarding at the expense of the State for a period of several years.

Adams, according to his statement, is a stranger in the city, and it is known almost to a certainty that two well-known scamps in the city "put up" the "job."

They are spotted, and if they want to feel secure we would advise them to leave the city. The services of both of them can easily be dispensed with.

The Late Capt. Thomas J. Brereton.

We have already noticed the death, at Yonkers, New York, of Mr. Thomas J. Brereton, of this city, a citizen whose distinguished worth and position in life renders it fitting that a more detailed mention of the prominent facts in his history should be made. Mr. Brereton was of English descent, and of a family well known for its public services to the State for several centuries. His father, who was a surgeon in the United States army, was resident in Washington at the date of his son's birth, and we believe that his mother was of Maryland. Dr. Brereton was afterwards for a long time stationed at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, and his son therefore received his early education at the famous Latin School in Boston, by the master of which he was prepared for admission to the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered about the year 1841. After passing through the course of the Academy, (in the same class, by the way, with General Grant,) and graduating with distinction nearly at the head of the class, he served, with great credit, through the entire war with Mexico, receiving more than one brevet for gallantry and good conduct on the field of battle. He was afterwards on duty in different parts of the country, his last command being at Allegheny Arsenal of this city. Some time before the late war, having attained the rank of Captain, and having married a daughter of the late Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburgh, he resigned from the army and entered into business here, and until the beginning of the illness which finally ended his life, was engaged in the manufacture of oil as part owner of the Aladdin Oil Works, on the Allegheny River.

Mr. Brereton was about fifty years of age at the time of his death, and leaves surviving him his wife and six children. For many years he has been one of the most active and prominent citizens of this place: a devout, earnest and consistent Christian, one of the most generous and laborious members of the Episcopal Church, and always known as one of the kindest and most charitable of men. His hands have been always open to relieve the necessities of the poor, hundreds of whom in his own neighborhood will mourn the loss of their benefactor and friend.

Mr. Brereton filled, most efficiently, many positions of trust in his church, and wherever known was highly esteemed. We offer to his family and friends assurances of our own regret and sympathy in their affliction.

Delicious Ale—First Premium Awarded J. M. Carson & Co. for the Best Cream Ale by the Inter-State Fair.

There was on exhibition at the recent Inter State Fair a modest looking half barrel of cream ale which, from the brand on the outside, made many a thirsty and dust covered visitor on the grounds sigh because not one of the judges, whose superlatively great privilege was to drink from the cask, when dry. It was J. M. Carson & Co.'s celebrated cream ale, which was entered for the prize, and which of course was in due time awarded the first premium for its purity and general excellence. The Judges were Messrs. Wm. Hamilton and W. R. Elliott, and we are sure they made no mistake in their judgment and discrimination in favor of this, all the praise of which has long been almost universal. After the ale had been passed upon the exhibitors placed it on free tap in the Committee room adjoining the President's headquarters, and as many as an hundred connoisseurs were invited to partake of the delicious and health-giving beverage. They did so and the unanimous verdict was that the ale could possibly have no superior. An English friend, who had never before admitted that our ale even approached in excellence that made in the great breweries of his own land, went into ecstacies over his glass of beautiful foaming ale as it came bubbling forth as pure as crystal and too tempting to resist, from that prize barrel, and exclaimed, "Well, the time 'as come when we 'ave the 'ope to make h'ale as good as merry H'england h'ever saw." He was converted, and so would all liberal minded Englishmen be brought over to a keen appreciation of the American ale if such a quality as that brewed by Messrs. J. M. Carson & Co. was presented them for an expression of opinion as to its merits and superiority. The cream ale, a specimen of which took the first prize, is intended for family consumption, and for the dinner table and sick chamber. It is light, full of life and nutrition, and commended in the very highest terms by the medical profession as pure strength-giving and blood-warming. The other ales brewed by Carson & Co., whose establishment is one of the largest and best appointed in the State, located on the corner of Duquesne way and Barker's alley, are also of superior quality and have attained a national reputation. Orders from families in the city, hotels and saloons delivered promptly, and shipments by rail or river made in safe packages.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.

EDITORS GAZETTE: From a circular received I observe there is an effort being made for the furtherance of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The Committee are moderate in their requests, guaranteeing the completion of the road so soon as one million dollars of stock have been subscribed. It does seem to me, that if our people regard this measure in the light of its great importance there will be no difficulty in securing the amount. At present I am not engaged in active business, neither am I a capitalist, nor do I know that the road will in any way benefit me; but as I do not expect to live here always, it may do some good to my children, and if not to them it will be a benefit to the community and to posterity anyhow. I want to see the road built. So come along this way Mr. Committee, and I promise you to subscribe for my quota of stock and give you my hearty approval and best wishes for the success of the road.

PITTSBURGH.

We have the name of the author of the above proposition. Let his timely action serve as a hint to others to invite Mr. Committee to call on them also.

For Sale.—A good paying route on a morning paper. Apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.—The first case taken up was that of Montgomery vs. Doty et ux. Action on ejectment to recover possession of a piece of ground near McKeesport. On trial.

John I. House & Co., vs. J. R. Foster. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $430.

Bell & Wier vs. the city of Pittsburgh, *sci fa* on a lein for paving and grading. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

83 Johnson et ux. vs. Schaffer et al.
96 Gangwer vs. Lydick & Alexander.
98 Wederkind vs. boro. of South Pittsburgh.
104 Gibson vs. Schild.
53 Duff vs. Negley's admr's.
105 Palmer vs. Campbell.
108 Ridge vs. Fans.
109 Sellers vs. Snodgrass.
114 Dickey & Sons vs. Hemplines.
115 Skirball & Livingston vs. the E. F. & M. Ins. Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.—The case of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company vs the owners of the steamboat "Great Republic" was the first case taken up. This was an action to recover the amount of a premium on an insurance policy. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $316 25, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

210 Hutchinson vs Patterson.
286 Sandy et al vs Duff et al.
287 Dushane vs McGrew.
7 Plankenton vs Ross tp., et al.
9 Madison vs M'Clintock.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Gallaher, indicted for larceny, Fred. Malder prosecutor. The defendant, it was alleged, went through the pockets of a young man who was bathing in the public bath house. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Hershauser, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Charles Heintzman prosecutor. The parties are butchers, doing business in the Eighteenth ward, and sometime last month they got into a difficulty, when it is alleged that the defendant struck the prosecutor with a club and cut him with a knife. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William Bechtold, indicted for adultery, Wm. Gang, prosecutor. The defendant, who is a married man, it was alleged, had been carrying on a criminal intimacy with Mrs. Rosina Gang for two or three years. Mrs. Gang is also a married woman, but does not reside with her husband, who, it appears, was injured by an explosion over two years since, in consequence of which he lost his sight. On trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Weiderbach, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was settled on payment of costs by the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Mary Dougherty.
" " Wm. Douglass.
" " Charles Hendricks.
" " James Milligen, 2 cases.
" " David DeKean.
" " Margaret Butler.
153 " " Wm. Griffiths, et al.
" " N. W. Roebling, 3 cases.
216 " " Lula Johnston.
217 " " Frederick Becker.
218 " " Frank McManus.
214 " " Robert Graham.
215 " " Mark Collins.
213 " " Samuel Moore.
212 " " Bell Timmons, et al.

Wine Grower's Picnic.

The *Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company*, (in which several Pittsburghers are shareholders) held its annual picnic on its estate at Dover Bay, on the lake shore, a few miles from Cleveland, on Thursday of last week. We were obliged to decline an invitation to share in the festivities of the occasion, which we learn was one of unusual interest and thoroughly enjoyable. The custom has grown up of holding these picnics or reunions of wine growers annually at the period of the ripening vintage. During the day large numbers of carriages arrived, bringing baskets with ample stores of the highest achievments of the culinary art. The wayside of the approaches is marked by rare scenes of rural beauty, brilliant in the hues of autumn. The day was peerless and the hearts of the excursionists beat high with forecasts of the coming pleasures. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, about equally divided, made up the company of guests. The Dover Bay Company's arrangements for the reception and entertainment of this company, left nothing to be desired, and they enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Baskets heaped high with the choicest grapes of seventy-five acres of vineyard were at their disposal, and the quanity that disappeared made it the more interesting that the supply was unlimited. The picnicers wandered about the beautiful groves with handfuls of tempting clusters, regaling themselves as they went, in pairs and groups, over the grounds of the company, which comprised over two hundred acres, seventy-five acres of which are already under grape-culture, and embraces all the most favorite varieties, including Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Ives' Seedlings, Clinton, Hartford-prolific, Iona, Isabella, Diana, &c. After the fruit feast and stroll, at 2½ o'clock the guests were summoned to dinner. The tables were of dimensions adopted to a multitude and richly laden with an ample bill of fare, embracing edibles the most tempting in great profusion. We need not say—we could not say what ample testimony was borne that every taste was suited. This feast of fat things was followed by an equal variety and abundance of choice brands of Dover Bay wines, which brought out a flood of wit and sentimental in toasts and speeches. We regret the want of space to reproduce the speeches of Judge C. T. Sherman, Dr. Beckwith and Professor Kirtland,—the final toast drank with a vim was

"The Dover Bay Pic-Nic of 1871!"

May we be there to repeat or respond to another of their toasts, viz:

"The Press," which included the wine press, the printing press, (with eyes on the ladies) a half a dozen other presses.

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. T-Th-S.

Wiley's Cheap Shoe House, No. 63 Fifth avenue. WST

Will T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue. WST

How the Emancipation of the Russian Serfs was Devised and Executed.

Nothing was further from the thoughts or intentions of the Emperor Nicholas, the father of the present Emperor, or of his advisers, or of the nobles of Russia, then the act consummated by the present Emperor—the universal emancipation of the serfs. When a boy of nine years, Alexander, sitting one morning at the breakfast-table with the Emperor and Empress, his governess standing near, was observed to be leaning his head upon his hand, and apparently in deep thought. His mother asked him, "What are your thoughts, my son?" As the boy hesitated the question was repeated, when, looking up with an earnest and deeply serious air, he said: "I was thinking how, when I become Emperor, I can make free all my poor countrymen who are now slaves." His mother was startled by this answer, whilst the Emperor Nicholas turned pale. The governess, fearing that the charge might be made that her influence over the child had caused this strange and unaccountable remark, was very much disconcerted. The Empress earnestly questioned the boy as to the origin of this extraordinary thought. After some hesitation he answered that he had learnt it in church and from God's word, wherein the duty of loving one's neighbor as one's self, and of doing unto all men as we would have them do unto us, was so often and so earnestly inculcated. He thought that it was not right that these poor people should remain slaves. The subject was not again alluded to, but the young prince pondered all such things in his heart, and as he grew older grew stronger in his determination to confer this great boon upon his subjects.

On his accession to the throne, Alexander immediately sent for a man of eminent piety and honesty, as well as of a strong intellect, and intrusted his thoughts and plans to him. These two, in the recesses of the palace, with God's eye upon them, and with an earnest desire within them to carry out in the best manner possible the great plan of emancipation, devised and put into operation that vast scheme, the result of which has been the freedom of all the serfs of Russia. The consummation of this generous scheme cost the Emperor the loss of twenty millions of dollars of annual revenue.—*From* THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, *in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Louisville Editor's Recollections of Farragut.

[From the Courier-Journal.]

Our first and last long and short-range interview with the late Admiral took place at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th of April, 1862. Four thousand intimations in the way of thirteen-inch mortar shells had been previously sent, with the compliments of Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Given: a month, day and night, at the guns, a week's bombardment, and all hands almost exhausted for want of sleep; the hour two o'clock; the head of a line of dark vessels, looking like some great sea monster, appears; in a moment the solitary roar of a gun in the low water battery is heard; then began a scene which is indescribably grand. For three hours there were antiphonal roars of guns from fleet and forts, while the fire lighted up the vessels for a moment, and enabled the forts to take a precarious aim. On the fleet moved, however, through the iron and fiery hail of shell, solid and hot shot. It was a glorious sight, and Farragut made a superb fight. Those who faced one another that day can never forget it. Let them shake hands over the grave of that brave old iron-nerved sailor, while we testify to his superb courage and marvelous daring that memorable night.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

KING WILLIAM'S income is said to be $1,900,000.

THE reason the Irish in Ireland are so enthusiastic for France, is said to be that they think it is their legitimate old enemy, King William of Boyne celebrity who is leading the Prussians.

A SON of the Parisian Magician, Robt. Houdin, wrote to his father from the battlefield of Woerth: "Dear father—I have received a ball in the breast: the doctor gives me over. I kiss you all."

IT is reported that four French generals, one colonel and five commandants of McMahon's army were sent by order of King William to a Prussian fortress for refusing to sign the capitulation of Sedan.

AN enterprising publishing house in Berlin is already getting out "Annals of the Franco-Prussian War," which is intendend to form a complete and impartial history of late events, and to contain all the official documents.

THE average age of thirteen men constituting the present government of France is 58. The oldest of them is Crimeux, a Jew in religion, and a moderate Republican. He is 74. The youngest is Gambetta, Minister of the Interior. He is 32.

DESPITE the stop the war has put to German emigration, observes the Liverpool *Mercury*, the exodus through Liverpool during August, was only 400 less than in the corresponding month last year. The great majority of the emigrants were English.

A PARIS paper speaks of a lady who met a female friend in the court of Louis XIV., at the Hotel de Ville, now transformed into an office for receiving subscriptions to the loan. "You here?" cried the female friend. "Have you come into a fortune that you have taken to speculating?" "Not a word," whispered the lady blushing; "I had a few diamonds of great value, and I pawned them this morning in order to subscribe to the loan."

AN anecdote is related illustrative of the slyness of the Bohemians compared with the simple honesty of the German and the candid unscrupulousness of the Hungarian. In war times three soldiers, of each of these nations, met in a parlor of an inn, over the chimney-piece of which hung a watch. When they had gone the German said, "That is a good watch; I wish I had bought it." "I am sorry I did not take it," said the Hungarian. "I have it in my pocket," said the Bohemian.

THE Prussians have just driven the poor old Baroness de Reumont from her chateau for the third time. They first forced her to fly in '92, then again in 1814, and now at the age of 94 she is once more obliged to abandon her home. The Baroness lives a few miles from Montmedy, at the chateau of Grand Verneuil, where apartments were prepared to receive Louis XVI. during his flight, although they were never occupied by the unfortunate monarch, who was stopped at Varennes.

A WRITER in the London *News* says "If Paris is saved from capture, it will not be by the Parisians. When the Prussians conquered the French armies, they conquered at the same time the French bourgeoisie. 'Nine-tenths of these fellows,' says an American who had commanded an army of the Confederate States, pointing to a crowd on the Boulevards, 'have not got a kick left in them.' The Roman philosopher was right when he said that the man who loses his liberty loses the half of his manhood."

IT is related of Von Moltke, that during the battle of Sadowa, while the fighting was going on, his aids and orderlies brought him reports and messages from time to time, on which, seated in his tent with his plan before him, he gave his orders. At length something was said not readily intelligible; he rose mounted his horse, galloped across the country, and straight through the line of fire, heedless of ball or bullet, and having seen what he wanted to see, galloped back the same way, and quietly completed his orders.

BLEMISHED horses are now selling in Paris for almost nothing. A nag with a good deal of work yet left in him, and who a month ago would have fetched twenty pounds, may now be picked up at an auction for about ten shillings. All horses fit for service in the army are extremely dear, but "weedy screws," on account of the high price for hay and oats, and a rumor that what little forage there is in the country after the great drought is likely to be taken by the government for the public service, are not considered worth their keep.

WHEN the late Chief Baron Pollock went up to the Cambridge Senate House to see the honors list after the examination for Wranglers, he looked and saw to his dismay that he was not at the top. His eye ran down three or four names, but still no Pollock appeared. "I'm sure I beat that fellow," he exclaimed, as he saw the name of the fifth on the list; and he cast his eye up again, and there was his own name at the head of the list, obscured by a nail driven through it. He was Senior Wrangler, the highest honor Cambridge can give.

CHAMPAGNE it is believed, will be very scarce for several years, in consequence of the districts producing that wine and the great depots of Rheims and Chalons, with the millions of bottles, having been occupied by the German armies. This year's vintage is destroyed, and the damage to the owners of the vineyards, the wine makers, and the merchants, it is calculated, will exceed twenty millions of dollars. Of course the sham-pagne wines will still be produced, and in greater abundance than ever, so that the manufacturers of cider will profit by the war.

THE story goes that the much lamented and gallant general, Colson, chief of McMahon's staff, who was killed at Woerth, fell by his own hand. It is said that the Marshal desired him to explore a wood in which he thought the enemy might lurk, and that Colson, having reasons of his own for thinking the wood unoccupied, neglected to do so. In the engagement a heavy fire was poured upon the French from the very spot, and McMahon reproachfully called the General's attention to the fact. It is related that Colson shot himself with his own pistol.

THE immortal Tupper has lately added to his exploits as a poet by the publication of his creed. One of his English critics speaks of this attempt to combine the functions of the priest and the bard in no flattering terms. "We once thought," says he, "that the critics had dealt too harshly with Mr. Tupper, and persecuted him either because they could not understand him, or from jealousy of his signal success. We have now been disenchanted. Such wearisome twaddle as this 'Creed Etcetera' we have not been doomed to read for many years. It is beneath serious criticism; and the strangest literary phenomenon of our times is that it should have a wide circle of readers who fail to see its feebleness and dullness."

MANY artists and literary men have enlisted themselves in the French regular army; thus the sculptor, M. Auguste Presault, has followed the example of his *confrere*, M. Clesinger, and enlisted in the Zouaves. M. Victor Segour is, it appears, an American, although his father was a Frenchman; the author of the Volunteers of 1814 would himself be a volunteer of 1870, but the Government of the United States does not authorize its citizens to fight against the Prussians; so M. Segour has addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice, asking for his naturalization, in order to assist the defense of Paris. "In the face of the perils that beset France," he says, "I claim my place, *une place au feu*, the place which my father would have filled had he been alive."

MR. HALSTEAD writes as follows from the field before Metz: "By the way, the helmet is not the ponderous brass and iron pot it seems to be, but a leather cap, which is highly polished, ornamented with a hollow brass spike, and a light brass spread eagle. It is not heavier than an ordinary dress hat. The soldiers prefer for their ordinary wear, their fatigue caps, but the regulations as to the helmet, which is valued for its incomparable appearance, are, as about everything else in the marvelous army of the Germans, very strict. If a soldier lost his helmet he would no doubt be called to account; but he would not have had difficulty in supplying anywhere between Gorze and Gravelotte, a few days ago, for there was a remarkable hat store in every gutter by the roads and upon every one of some thousands of acres of open plain, to say nothing of the other acres of woodland where the trees and brush were whitened in the storm of bullets."

M. BAUER, of Paris, has taken a patent for the manufacture of steel printing-types. According to the specifications, the inventor employs a machine similar to those for making pins or nails; a roll of wire being placed on a reel, the machine nips off a piece of a given length and forces one end of it into a steel die. Fine soft iron wire drawn to the shape of the body of the type is used for the purpose. After leaving the machine, the types require trimming by hand. When this has been effected, they are placed in metal boxes with materials used for cimentation, and heated to a proper temperature in a furnace. The inventor says that, with a single machine and steam to the extent of one nominal horse-power, he can produce 35,000 types in 12 hours, and that while the faces are far more perfect and more durable, the types themselves are cheaper than those in general use. There remains the question of over-sharpness and rusting.

IN a Strasburg hotel some Algerian tirailleurs, officers sous officers and privates, were all at breakfast, the first they had eaten in peace for a week. An intruder came in with many bows and begged permission to place himself at a table, offering to pay his share. "You don't know me, but I am not quite a stranger to the great army family. Capt. Brunet, Twenty-one of the line, is known to some of you I dare say. He is my very dearest friend—almost my brother." Nobody knew Capt. Brunet, but his name was a passport among soldiers. The stranger took his cotelette, and was chatting easily with his companions, when an officer of the Twenty-first came in. "Parbleu! here is the very man to tell you all about your friend. Lieutenant, allow us to present a friend of one of yours; you know Capt. Brunet?" "What Brunet?" "Brunet of the Twenty-first." "No such man in our regiment since I joined it ten years ago." The stranger is confused. His lively tone is changed. Some Turcos asked the lieutenant: "Are you sure there was no such man as Capt Brunet?" "Just as sure as that you are standing there." "Why, then, he must be ——," and they began to close around the stranger. "Monsieur is in my company," said the captain of tirailleurs, a solid man. "Go on with your breakfast, sir; shall I hand you the cheese? Take some of this conserve." Coffee and *chasse*—breakfast was over. The big tirailleur called for the bill and paid. Taking the stranger's arm, he walked outside on to the sidewalk, drew his revolver, and blew the spy's brains out.

GENERALITIES.

TUB races are fashionable at Savannah.

RALEIGH, N. C., has a new $60,000 market house.

NASHVILLE has organized a society of Yale Alumni.

RALEIGH N. C., talks a great deal about a public park.

GAME is said to be unusually plenty in Georgia—especially poker.

IT is thought that Gen. Sheridan will return home in December.

THE Viceroy of Egypt pays Verdi $30,000 for his new opera "Aida."

NILSSON'S coming will make us all Swedenburghers.—*Boston Post.*

GAMBLERS in St. Louis are captured and fined $500 each as vagrants.

BAPTIZE me by moonlight alone is the favorite refrain now in the west.

PROFESSOR CALVIN STOWE, husband of Mrs. Stowe, is now editing a new family Bible.

12,000 acres of woodland have been destroyed by fire recently in Plymouth county, Mass.

PROF. THOMAS THATCHER of Yale, was once one of the tutors of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

FATHER KEMP of Old Folks Concert fame has gone into the Shoe manufacturing business.

ANDREA MAFFEI, the renowned Italian poet, has just published a translation of Byron's Manfred.

KING WILLIAM officially announces that he will receive no Favres from Paris.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

THERE is a German Opera troupe playing to crowded houses at the Stadt Theater, New York.

CAPE COD has about the same number of inhabitants that it had in 1840 and less than in either 1850 or 1860.

AN exchange says that there are 5,848,477 spindles in the Northern States and 196,772 in the South, all at work.

THE latest report is that the management of Niblo's theatre is pay Lord Lytton £1,000 for a new five act drama.

A FIRST-CLASS company has been engaged to support Janauscheck in English tragedy, including E. L. Davenport and Mark Smith.

YALE COLLEGE has purchased the library of the late Professor Rau, of Heidelberg, comprising over 6,000 works on economic science.

APPLES are selling in Connecticut for 15 cents a bushel and all the cider mills are crowded with work. This will make champagne cheap.

A POOR girl in Evansville, Indiana, is trying to get a jury to award her a $100,000 plaster for her broken heart in a breach of promise case.

IT seems that the hopes of the people of Illinois were a baseless dream when they looked to see the potato bugs destroyed by the first frosts.

FLEMING county, Ky., has almost been destroyed by drought; all the wells are dried up, and the people have to haul their drinking water a great distance.

MISS LILLIAN EGERTON is very pretty indeed and is consequently one of the most thoroughly puffed lecturers in the field, and gets $2,000 a dozen for her lectures.

A TENNESSEAN claims the belt on accidents. He had his right hip, right knee, right big toe, two ribs on his right side, his right wrist and his right collar bone broken and his right shoulder filled with buckshot, and is all right now.

THE body of a man, shot, gagged and drowned was found in the river at Chicago on Saturday afternoon. His name was Joseph Fuller and he had $106 in money besides other property of value when found. He lived in Sparta, Wisconsin. The whole case seems to be wrapped in mystery.

T. W. EVANS, the jailor and deputy sheriff at Opelousas, La., was summarily executed by citizens a few days ago, for murdering Col. J. G. Hays, in the jail at that place. Hays was frequently warned against Evans, who was showing much apparent kindness to his prisoner, but refused to entertain any suspicions.

THE New York *World* says a grand ball was given on Thursday in San Francisco, in honor of General *Sheridan's* visit. We are not surprised that the leading *Democratic* organ of the country should'nt know the difference between Sheridan and Sherman, as they, the Democrats, have never taken much interest in them.

WM. H. RANDOLPH lately applied for lodgings at the Bridgeport, Conn., station house. He said he was a relative of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and son in-law of ex-Governor Wise, a graduate of West Point, and an officer in the late Confederate army. Before the war he was worth $1,000,000, chiefly in real estate and negroes.

WHEN Gen. Sherman went to California he was met at a station by a party of his former friends in the land of gold. One began to shoot off a speech at him: —"Gen. Sherman, on"—Here he was stopped by the General, who took him by the hand and shoulder, and with a good-natured smile said: "How are you, old fellow; how are you?" The speech was exploded.

ON Wednesday evening last Misses Mary and Elizabeth Greathouse, the daughters of Mr. Samuel Greathouse, who reside near Friendship Church, about twelve miles from Bowling Green, Ky., were in their father's orchard gathering some fruit. While thus engaged, they were surprised by a shower of rain, whereupon Miss Elizabeth, the younger of the two, ran to the house, and Miss Mary to the barn. Her prolonged absence after awhile alarmed the family, and upon going to the barn they found that she had committed suicide by hanging herself. She was a highly attractive girl, only eighteen years of age, and a perfect mystery as yet covers the cause that led to this terrible result.

IT is a standing tradition of the Niagara Indians, shared to a great extent now by the white people in the vicinity of the Fall, that the "Great Spirit" or Thunderer of Waters must have annually four victims sacrificed to his power. Curiously enough, a year seldom passes during which at least four persons are not drowned, either in the Falls or the whirlpool below. This year an old man of more than 70 years stepped into the breakers above the Falls, and losing his hold, was swept over the frightful cataract. At De Vaux College, a student, daring his companions to wade into the whirlpool, was sucked into its terrific eddies, and instantly disappeared to be seen no more. A few days afterward a drunken father adventured, with his two children and a reprobate companion, into a boat above the rapids, and in their drunken orgies the little ones were thrown out and drowned, though the two drunken wretches escaped. So far, therefore, the Indians believe implicitly in the fourfold sacrifice, and each year's disasters confirm their belief.

A Four Cornered Ship—Something New in Naval Architecture.

[From the London News.]

A party of gentlemen, running down to Gray's Station to inspect a new model floating on the Thames, were for some time unable to convey to the railway porter an idea which would serve him to guide the excursionists to the spot they sought. The chief of the party explained the kind of craft whose whereabouts he wished to find, and the man, brightening up, hit at last on the expression, "Oh, its that four cornered thing, is it?"

This novel invention we will attempt to describe, leaving the reader to form his own opinion as to its merits. The invention, being to a great extent an innovation, and so far, in the eyes of many, revolutionary, will be plentifully assailed and discussed; and all we propose is to provide the materials for the cheerful occupation of assault, if need be, and discussion. Captain John Moody is an old sailor who has been connected with some of our leading steam services, and he has in his retirement conceived, and at his own cost produced this model, which many distinguished naval authorities have pronounced a wonderful and invaluable thing. He broached his scheme before the Inventor's Institute, of which he is a member, stating that the breakdown of the American cable first set him thinking, the upshot of his thought being the conviction that floating telegraph ships would be necessary in order to insure perfect telegraphic communication between ocean-parted countries. Practically, by means of his ships, he would divide a cable into short lengths—a plan which he contends would lessen the diameter and weight of the cable, and therefore reduce its cost as well as expenses of laying. The cable would be sunk from the centre of the floating station, where the injurious effects of oscillation and friction would be reduced to a minimum. Here, of course, arises the essential question as to the safety of this curious structure. In answer to this the inventer says his vessel can be moored and abide in the most tumultuous of seas. The four equal projections or rays proceed from a circular deck in the centre, which is protected by iron bulwarks sloping outward, By means of clearing valves and water-tight compartments, her buoyancy is said to be a certainty, and her capsizing or sinking an utter impossibility. The vessel is constructed to deflect the waves as they strike, and the casting out of four anchors is relied upon as holding her against the worst tempest. A small model (12 feet from ray to ray) was placed at Southend, last year, and Lloyd's agent there reported that it rode out a heavy storm and tremendous sea without shipping a pint of water, although it was fastened only by a very small piece of fisherman's bass. One of the party yesterday was a merchant captain of long experience, and he, though at first prejudiced against the vessel, bore testimony: "This thing would ride safely when anything else I have seen would founder." The model off Gray's is 39 feet from ray to ray. There is a light and unusually airy cabin below, 20 feet in diameter. The vessel draws but 12 inches of water, and if she were made 85 feet from ray to ray, which the inventor considers would be the proper dimensions for a full-sized telegraph station, the draft would be only 2½ feet. The strange boat sailed well, being fitted with a sliding keel and rudder, answered its helm to perfection, gave comparatively little motion in a swell, and stayed and weared as the helmsman required. The breeze, it should be added, was very light, but the skipper stated that the capacity of the craft would be still better brought out in a stiff wind.

The principle at once admitted, there is hardly a limit to its application. Captain Moody's scheme includes: 1. Floating batteries for harbors, rivers, and roadsteds, and other situations where they may aid established forts. This was proposed before the United States Service Institution about two years ago. 2. A mid ocean floating station where ships could call, and masters communicate with their owners, using it as a postoffice or storehouse, or rendezvous for aid of various kinds, including life-boats built on the same principle as the station itself. A lighthouse fixed upon a tower, mast or tripod, raised from the centre of gravity, which the inventor declares he can carry from sixty to one hundred feet high, without detriment to the telegraph department. These are the novel ideas which Captain Moody, at great personal expense, has embodied in his floating telegraph station in the Thames. He invites inspection and judgment according to strict deserts only, and is about to make a long voyage to prove his faith in the invention. The vessel is not, by any means, ungraceful in appearance.

Card.

Wm. Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, thankful to his numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage, would again inform them that he has returned from the eastern markets. No effort has been spared to secure the best value in goods for them. Every department is complete, and filled with the best bargains he ever had the pleasure of offering to them at 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

☞WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co. Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE'S
Mosquito Tapers.

These Tapers, in burning give off a very pleasant odor, that although perfectly harmless to the human family, is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito, so much so that they will leave any apartment that is pervaded by its fumes.

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LACE GOODS, JEWELRY, &c.,
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Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
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Made and Kept on Hand.
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STEAM PUMP.
Office—892 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Sept. 20th, 1870.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Opening SEDGWICK STREET, from Franklin to the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., the Viewers have filed in this office their Report, which has been approved finally and the benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer within sixty days from the date of this notice. If not paid within that time, it will be filed as a lien against the property, with interest, costs and fees.
se21:d92 W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres and 20 perches, more or less, situate on the Zelienople Plank Road, about 15 miles from the city. 30 acres of good oak and hickory timber. The land lies well for cultivation. Dwelling house, orchard, etc. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
se20 56 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞HAMPTON BATTERY.

There will be a meeting of the members of this Company favorable to reorganization, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. at No 8, Eighth street. se20:d87

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6, 1870.

☞THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.
se7-d&F JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Election for THREE (3) TRUSTEES to serve for the ensuing three years will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3d, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
se17 W. H. McCLELLAND, Treasurer.

☞NOTICE.—The Chairmen of the Sub-Vigilance Committees will report to the undersigned as soon as possible, naming the persons constituting the Committees in their respective districts, so that the lists can be printed with full instructions.

H. M. LONG,
Chairman Union Republican Vigilance Committee.
se20:d87

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, September 2d, 1870.

☞AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the Board of Managers, held this day, the following proceeding was had:

WHEREAS, The time is coming when a new Bridge will be required at this point, about four hundred and fifty (450) feet shorter and not less than fifteen (15) feet higher than the present one; therefore

Resolved, That a premium of five hundred ($500) dollars will be offered to the person who will furnish a plan for a new Bridge at this point that will be adopted by the Board of Managers, together with the specifications and probable cost of the same. By order of the Board.

R. MILLER, JR.,
AARON FLOYD, } Committee.
ROBERT BEER,
M. FEDDER, Secretary. se5:c86

OFFICE OF
PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON R.R. Co.
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15, 1870.

☞IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors, passed this day, the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on

MONDAY, 19th inst.

Captain W. W. MARTIN, one of the Managers, or Mr. —— JAQUES, Secretary, will be at the office of the Company each day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and giving such information as may be desired.

The Board confidently expect that the citizens of Pittsburgh and the owners of property along the line of road will subscribe for sufficient stock to insure its completion.

It is believed to be unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that this road is essential to the prosperity of Pittsburgh, or to do more than simply direct attention to the wonderful traffic it will command, to induce those interested in the property and business of Pittsburgh, or desiring a *safe and profitable investment* to subscribe for the stock.
se19:d74 B. F. JONES, President.

☞PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
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NINETY PER CENT.,
AND
Accrued Interest.

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The Road forms part of the shortest East and West through line from the Ohio River to tidewater.
It has already an enormously large local traffic, and promise of rapid and steady increase.
No Pittsburgh Line has command of Territory so rich in materials for profitable railway traffic.
It connects Pittsburgh and Baltimore—two of the most important Cities of the Union.
The road is now earning the interest.
It will be completed in January and ought to command the aid and influence of the citizens of Pittsburgh.
Bonds may be had at
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH
COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., "
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY CITY.
S. McCLEAN & CO., PITTSBURGH.
ju21:a20-TTh&S

☞BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp.

B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

S. H. SMITH.
fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

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Manufacturer of [illegible]
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S. CUTHBERT & SON
Have removed their Real Estate Office to No. 56 SMITHFIELD ST., corner of 4th avenue. se18

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je17:y73 F. M. LOVE, General Agent.

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Has now in stock the very latest styles of
FALL GOODS,
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVIOT SUITINGS and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.
se15

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
au8 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART.......ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and
COMMISSION STABLES
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
au20:b4

Iron City College.
Cor. Penn and Sixth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most popular and successful Business College in the United States.
An Institution for the thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men, with advantages possessed by no other school in the country.
Students can enter at any time. No class system. Each Student receives individual instruction.
For Circulars giving full particulars, call at the College, or address the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY.
P. S.—The School is always open to the inspection of visitors, who are cordially invited to call and examine our system of practical actual business training.
S. & C.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Another New Stock of
LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES
AND ELEGANT
Opera and Guard Chains,
Of the Latest Patterns. We have the cheapest lot of WATCHES ever offered for sale in this market.
Wattles & Sheafer,
101 Fifth Avenue.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. H. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...HENDERSON & CANNING.
Unprecedented success of the brilliant young American actor,
Mr. Laurence Barrett,
Who will make his fourth appearance on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 22, 1870, positively last night of Lester Wallack's beautiful play in five acts, entitled,
ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
Elliott Grey.......Laurence Barrett.
Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. BARRETT, for which occasion HAMLET.
Barrett Matinee on Saturday.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. FRED. AIMS.......Manager.
TO-NIGHT, ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Robert Percy on Balance Trapeze; Great Success of Miss Lizzie LaGrange, Champion Jig Artiste; Hank Mudge, M'lle Brunetti Oberti Vivian in joyous characters; Kathleen O'Neill, new songs; Sands, Sully and Lester, Triple Clog; J. W. McAndrews, and entire Great Triple Troupe to-night. Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Matinee, at 25 cents.

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
LIBERTY STREET.
V. E. BEAMER.........Lessee and Manager.
T. B. PHILLIPS.........Stage Manager.
First appearance of Miss LILLIE BECKETT. THIS EVENING, M. W. Fiske, Miss Marion Fiske, and the entire Comedy and Olio Company in the comic drama of HANDY ANDY and a Grand and Varied Olio, including the wonderful performances of PRINCE SADI D'JALMA, the Man Serpent or Human Boa Constrictor. Family Matinee every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

☞FROM THIS DAY, 21st of SEPTEMBER will be on FREE EXHIBITION, at T. J. GILLESPIE & CO'S. 86 Wood street, for a few days only,
Braun's Famous Autotypes of Paris,
representing all the Art Galleries of Europe, as never before exhibited, comprising the Louvre, Florence, Vienna, Milan, Venice, Rome, Saxe-Weimar, Basel etc., all Michael Angelo's Frescoes in the Sixtine Chapel and Raphael's in the Vatican; all the antique Statuary of Rome and Florence, numbering over 7,000 diverse subjects.
se20:d84

☞FAIR FOR
St. Josephs' Colored Church and School,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
se14 OPEN TO-NIGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT SALE.—TUESDAY MORNING, October 11th, at 10 o'clock will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 105 Smithfield street, to pay freight and charges, if not previously redeemed, the following goods stored with S. B. FLOYD & CO., 359 Liberty street, by Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Allegheny Valley, and Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroads: J. M. Vancamp, 1 bbl sundries and 1 trunk; John Scott, 1 box h h goods; G. W. Harper, 102 empty boxes; H. Sipes, 1 trunk; M. A. Shaw, 1 chest and 1 bag merchandise; Thomas Ewing, 1 ale pump; Wm. Tight, 1 bbl oil; Hubley, Adams & Co., 1 box bolts; A. W. De Kraft, 1 bbl oil; Joseph Marshall, 1 cook stove; T. Hare & Bro., 1 bdl wagon bows; Sam'l Devol, 1 sack bags; J. Adeler, 1 bdl hops; J. Boreland, 1 fanning mill and 1 sieve; Henry Taylor, 1 valise; Moseley, Rahm & Co., 1 plow; Miss Atkinson, 1 bdl stove castings; J. Wilson, 1 cog wheel; J. W. Woodwell & Son, 1 pck sacking; Hugh Hannals, 2 bdls castings; Logan & Gregg, ½ doz shovels; McKee & Co., 2 cook stoves; Phillips & Cluley, 1 valve; J. W. Ewart, 1 pck stove castings; Mulier & Lindsay, 1 box glass; Hale & Co., 4 bdls iron; J. Wiser, 1 bale hops; W. Winner, 1 straw cutter; W. T. Modes, 4 casks bottles; W. Hedger, 1 old iron safe; J. T. F. Wright, 1 hay fork and fingers; J. F. Wright, 1 mower and 1 old plow; Falen W. & Co., 2 bales and pintons; G. H. Johnson & Co., 2 [illegible] stoves and 1 par furnace; Jones & Nimick Mf'g Co., 1 box hardware; J. C. McCormick, 2 boxes sundries; Edward Kramer & Co., 1 box hardware; Atlantic Glass Co., 2 boxes glass; Hurley & Johnston, 1 box hardware; Challinor & McCombs, 1 bbl sundries; W. Purchase, 1 bbl glassware; Hum & Cook, 2 bdls iron backs; Dr. Pearson, 1 box; Duncan & Waughter, 1 box iron shoes; Lyon, Shorb & Co., 1 box fire extinguishers; James Quail, 1 bee hive; W. H. Scott, 1 large wheel and pinion attached; W. J. Morgan, 1 box bottles; Livingston & Co., 1 box hardware; J. W. Pease & Co., 1 bbl oil; Joseph Graff & Co., 7 boxes axes, 1 keg axes and 2 bdls shovels; "no marks," lot empty bbls. kegs and boxes.
A. McILWAINE,
se9:THT Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 30th inst., for building a NEW WOODEN STRUCTURE at the bridge over Bull Creek, on the road leading from Tarentum to Millerstown, near Benjamin Coe's, in Fawn township.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT,
se20:d99-d&F Controller.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17th, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSCRIBING

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th inst., for transcribing Judgment Docket No. 10, District Court, in accordance with fourth section of Act of Assembly, passed 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.

By direction of County Commissioners, under order of District Court Court.

HENRY LAMBERT,
se19:d81 Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Sept. 15, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, September 21st, 1870, for Grading and Paving the following Streets and Alleys:

HILL STREET, from Spring Garden Avenue to High street.

RUSH ALLEY, from Fulton street to Manhattan street.

Also, for the construction of a BOARD WALK on the south side of Perrysville Plank Road, from the head of Beaver street to the south side of Carroll street.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
se16:d70 W. M. PORTER, City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office, until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, September 28th, 1870 for the Grading, Paving and Curbing MULBERRY ALLEY, from 16th street to Schwinehart's line. For Grading, Paving and Curbing MILLER STREET, from Centre avenue to Reed street. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Specifications can be seen and Blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon Blanks furnished by this office.
se10 J. MOORE, City Engineer.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER.
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh12:v28

WALL PAPERS
At Low Prices,
For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
au6 101 Liberty Street.

FRENCH DECORATIONS,
Gold Panels, Ceilings, Statuary, Pictures.
Buy before they advance!
au6 W. P. MARSHALL.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY, August 24th, 1870.

NOTICE!!

Owners of Property in the 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th Wards

who have failed to comply with the Registry Law, are hereby notified that they will be required to return descriptions of their property for registry (to present deeds or title papers) to this office within the space of thirty days from the date of this advertisement; otherwise they will be held liable to the penalty set forth in the clause of act herewith appended.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTRY ACT.

State Laws, 1869, Page 644.

* * * Should the duty of registering property be neglected or omitted, or not be complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans, then after one month's notice, by public advertisement in the official papers of the city, to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered on the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case they shall be subject to a fine of FIVE DOLLARS for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement; and in case the same be neglected for the space of six months, a lien for the accumulated fine and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected; the said fines to be paid into the City Treasury; the notice to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property or any particular ward or section, or any number of wards, or the city at large. * * *

CHARLES DAVIS,
au24 City Engineer.

500 bbls Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
1y18 141 First avenue.